

Ch. H. H.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

SEPTEMBER, 1937

VOLUME XXVII
NUMBER 9

NATIONAL LAMB EVENT

Delicious

LAMB

*is a good buy
now!*

Nutritious

The Colorado Wool Growers Association Recently Adopted the Following Resolution . . .

"We recommend that in order to successfully market the large number of fat lambs during September and October, care be used in the distribution. That is, do not ship too many lambs to western points that have no immediate facilities to insure proper distribution."

Obviously DENVER complies with every recommendation in this resolution. DENVER at all times has the FACILITIES to PROPERLY DISTRIBUTE. It has the DEMAND and OUTLET to properly distribute western lambs all over the nation. It has the equipment to quickly and properly handle shipments in volume. It has the hay and water to give lambs a good fill. It has the location to economically distribute fat or feeding lambs to all parts of the nation. For a several year period it has had prices which yield lamb growers more than at other points.

**Compliance with this Resolution Means You Will
"Market Your Lambs at Denver"**





Big Lamb Sales Campaign Launched

The "National Lamb Event," a nationwide campaign to interest consumers in buying more lamb during September and October, is being launched on a wide front.

The National Live Stock & Meat Board, representing all branches of the livestock and meat industry, is the coordinating organization behind this big sales campaign, which is being supported by producers, retailers and meat packers, everywhere.

The purpose of the campaign is to stir up a bigger demand for lamb at a time when unusually large shipments of lambs are being sent to market. By trying to strengthen dressed lamb prices, which determine live lamb prices, those behind the campaign are seeking to prevent large anticipated lamb

receipts in September from unduly depressing the market.

As has been summed up by F. R. Marshall, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, a major organization behind the movement, "Statistics indicate that, in September, there will be an unusually large supply of lambs of particularly good quality; and that, unless something is done, the prices of lamb will fall to a point that will be disastrous to lamb raisers."

Swift & Company heartily endorses this great campaign to push the nationwide sale of lamb, and will strive in every way to make it a success. A bigger demand for lamb at good prices is absolutely necessary if lower prices for larger-than-normal shipments of lambs, at any time, are to be avoided.

Swift & Company

In daily touch with every meat, dairy and poultry consuming city, town and hamlet in the United States

Candland Rambouillets

Are Smooth-bodied, Large-Boned and Shear a Heavy Fleece
of Long Fine Wool.

We Guarantee Quality and Prices Will Suit You

W. D. Candland & Sons

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

CROSSBRED RAMS

We are offering several hundred Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams for sale. Both one and two-year olds.

These are the ideal white-faced mutton lamb producers. White-faced ewe lambs from these rams will always bring a premium for range ewes.

C. R. TINTINGER SHEEP CO.
CASCADE, MONTANA

CORRIEDALES

The Corriedale is a breed made to order for the ideal combination of wool production and mutton carcass. It is adaptable to all conditions. For greater profits, breed Corriedales. Write us for literature and list of breeders.

NATIONAL CORRIEDALE SHEEP ASSN.
Pure Bred Live Stock Record Bldg.
Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Sheep Outfit Good for 5000 Ewes
The Year Round

For Price and Particulars,

Apply to:

WALTER HANDLEY
EUREKA, NEVADA

Ranch For Sale

Best improved ranch in Northern Montana. 5600 acres deeded land, 3000 acres lease land, 600 acres under cultivation.

BOX E

SWEET GRASS, MONTANA

W. S. HANSEN

Breeder of Registered Rambouillet Sheep
COLLINGTON, UTAH



Our Undeafated Grand Champion Ewe

THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

President—Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon
Vice-President—George Spencer, Payson, Utah
Vice-President—S. S. Brown, Moscow, Idaho
Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho

Directors — R. Thomas, Duchesne, Utah;
George B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah;
S. P. Neilson, Nephi, Utah.

For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association

(Incorporated in 1919 under laws
of Ohio)

Organized in 1889

Over 350,000 Rambouillets Now
on Record

Membership Fee \$10.00

American Rambouillets are dual purpose sheep, producing an excellent quality of both wool and mutton.

In addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, they have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

President—

J. W. Owens, Ozona, Texas

Vice-President—

J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Secretary-Treasurer—

Mrs. Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

Directors

W. S. Alge.....Arlington, Ohio
Frank L. Hall.....Crawford, Nebr.
J. W. Owens.....Ozona, Texas
W. S. Hansen.....Collinston, Utah
Joseph H. King.....Laramie, Wyo.
Frank Bullard.....Woodland, Calif.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

MERINO SHEEP

Excel all breeds in wool production and hardiness

Write for Booklet and List of Breeders
THE AMERICAN AND DELAINE
MERINO RECORD ASS'N.
GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary
XENIA, OHIO

HAVE YOU ANY SPARE MONEY?

Maybe that's the normal condition of your finances—spare. In that case you are not a successful SHROPSHIRE sheep breeder.

Your lambs do not bring "better than the top price" when you market them. Would you like to have a free copy of "Shropshires, Why"?

THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

P. A. Anderson, Pres. J. M. Wade, Secy.-Treas.
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

PUREBRED EWES FOR SALE

We are offering 2000 black-faced ewes, consisting of about 1000 purebred Hampshires, eligible for registration, 1000 very high grade Suffolks, ages running from yearlings to four-year-olds; lots to suit purchaser at \$15 each. These ewes are all especially selected and a superior lot in every way.

COFFIN SHEEP COMPANY
Yakima, Washington

American Corriedale Assn.

The best breed for combined lamb and wool production.

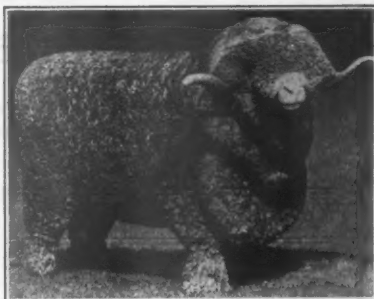
Association organized in 1915. Membership fee \$10. Registration fee 50 cents.

President, Herbert T. Blood, Denver, Colo.;
Vice President, L. L. Crane, Santa Rosa, Calif.;
Director, J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.;
Secretary-Treasurer, Fredrick S. Hults, 1007 Sheridan St., Laramie, Wyoming.

Advisory

B. F. Creech	Morgantown, W. Va.
J. M. Jones	College Station, Tex.
John Tolliver	Fort Collins, Colorado
B. W. Phillips	McMinnville, Oregon
Stanley Smith	Dubois, Idaho
H. D. Mitchell	Cimarron, New Mexico
Howard Miller	Kenesaw, Nebraska
Carl A. Henkel	Mason City, Iowa
M. H. Karker	Barrington, Illinois
A. C. Gould	Estelline, South Dakota

For Booklet Address the Secretary



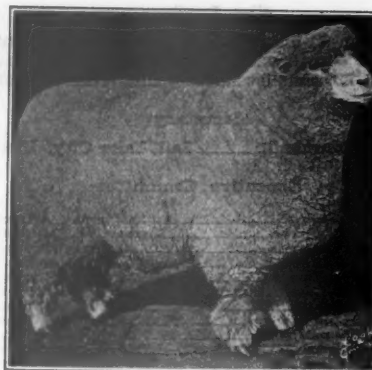
Champion Rambouillet Ram at the Fort Worth Centennial, Dallas Centennial, American Royal, Chicago International (1936) and Denver Stock Show (1937).

KING BROS. CO.

Breeders of

RAMBOUILLET AND CORRIEDALE SHEEP

Laramie, Wyoming



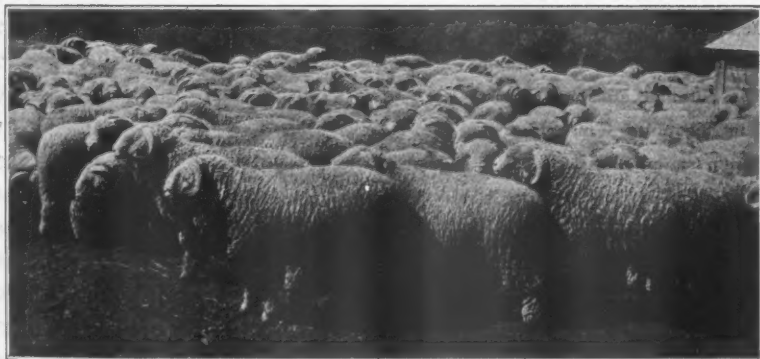
Champion Corriedale Ram at the 1936 Chicago International.

We Offer

For the 1937 Trade
2000 RAMBOUILLET AND
CORRIEDALE RAMS

Also Ewes of Both Breeds
SOLD SINGLY OR IN CAR LOTS

MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET FARM



MADSEN TYPE

Our Improved Rambouillets { *Will Always Increase Your Flocks and Profits*

Our rams and ewes are outstanding. They are large, smooth, blocky, and have a fine long staple fleece—the kind we all are striving for.

Stud Rams, Range Rams, and Ewes, Single or Car Lots
Prices That Will Suit the Purchaser

JOHN K. MADSEN

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

PHONE 174

CORRIEDALE INC.

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively since 1913

HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.
280 S. Santa Fe Dr. Denver, Colo.

HAMPSHIRE, SUFFOLK, CORRIEDALE AND ROMNEY RAMS

We have a very fine lot of range yearling and two-year-old rams in the above breeds to offer. As we are short of pasture we will offer several car loads of the above for immediate shipment at \$20 each, f.o.b. cars Yakima.

The above rams are the very best we have ever raised—large, heavy-boned, rugged and in fine shape for service.

We are only making this low offer to reduce our holdings and for immediate shipment. In small lots we are getting \$5 to \$10 more. If you want a real bargain in good useful rams, correspond with us at once.

COFFIN SHEEP COMPANY
Yakima, Washington

Officers of the National Wool Growers Association

President

R. C. Rich.....Burley, Idaho

Honorary President

F. A. Ellenwood.....Red Bluff, Calif.

Vice Presidents

Sylvan J. Pauly.....Deer Lodge, Mont.

C. B. Wardlaw.....Del Rio, Texas

T. J. Drumbheller.....Walla Walla, Wash.

Secretary

F. R. Marshall.....Salt Lake City, Utah

Executive Committee

Dan W. Campbell.....Phoenix, Arizona

Frank C. Clarke.....Laytonville, California

G. N. Winder.....Craig, Colorado

Merle L. Drake.....Challis, Idaho

H. C. Gardner.....Anaconda, Montana

Floyd W. Lee.....San Mateo, New Mexico

J. G. Barratt.....Heppner, Oregon

G. W. Cunningham.....Sonora, Texas

W. D. Candland.....Mt. Pleasant, Utah

A. E. Lawson.....Yakima, Washington

J. B. Wilson.....McKinley, Wyoming

Organizations Affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Phoenix

George H. Wilbur.....President

Jerrie W. Lee.....Secretary

CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

595 Mission St., San Francisco

Frank C. Clarke.....President

W. P. Wing.....Secretary

COLORADO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Fruita

G. N. Winder.....President

W. C. Osborn.....Secretary

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Boise

Merle L. Drake.....President

M. C. Char.....Secretary

MONTANA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Helena

H. A. Snyder.....President

Mrs. Kathleen Nielsen.....Secretary

NEW MEXICO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Albuquerque

Floyd W. Lee.....President

Miss Isabel Benson.....Secretary

OREGON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Pendleton

J. G. Barratt.....President

W. A. Holt.....Secretary

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS ASSN.

Sonora

Roy Hudapeth.....President

G. W. Cunningham.....Secretary

UTAH WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Salt Lake City

S. M. Jorgensen.....President

James A. Hooper.....Secretary

WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Yakima

T. J. Drumbheller.....President

A. E. Lawson.....Acting Secretary

WYOMING WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

McKinley

John A. Reed.....President

J. B. Wilson.....Secretary

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly at 509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah,
by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

Vol. XXVII—No. 9

September, 1937

Contents of This Issue

Regular Departments

	Page
Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs	5
Around the Range Country	9
National Wool Marketing Corporation Bulletin.....	23
Big Gates on Little Hinges.....	26
With the Women's Auxiliaries.....	28
The Lamb Markets	29

Special Articles

Livestock Theft Bill Vetoed	6
Action Taken by the Executive Committee	7
In Memoriam: Sam Ashburn	7
The Summer Moisture Record	9
The Wyoming Convention	11
Summary of the National Ram Sale.....	13
Prices, Sellers and Buyers in the Sale	14
Big Packer Buying Methods Attacked.....	18
The Filer Sale	18
National Lamb Event	19
Traffic and Transportation.....	25
The Sydney Ram Sales.....	27
The Sheep and Lamb Situation.....	33
Stewart Appointed Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration.....	35
Milwaukee Yards Abandons Objectionable Contract Clause.....	40
Preventing Parasites in Farm Flocks	40

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

on Sheep and Wool Affairs

Federal legislation, actual and proposed, still forces itself into a disproportionate share of the attention of business. The session that closed on August 21 was notable and appreciated for what it did not do. It did not act on the Argentine Sanitary Convention. It did not, though it should have, amended tax laws to relieve small debt-ridden corporations from paying taxes on earnings classed as undistributed profits but which actually go to pay debts. It did not pass a wages-and-hours bill or any further agricultural legislation. And surmounting all laudable failures, it did act on packing the Supreme Court or the reorganization of government departments.

Both branches of Congress advanced, through hearings, the fabric labeling bill, which has a good prospect of becoming law next winter. The President vetoed the animal theft act sponsored by Senator McCarran. No bill for amendment of the Packers and Stockyards Act was introduced.

The chief concern of the closing days was that of further agricultural legislation. The report of a large cotton crop lowered the market and renewed the demand for loans to stabilize prices. The President and the Secretary of Agriculture retorted that they first wanted power to control production. As it now stands the cotton loans are to be made and the House and Senate have each agreed by resolution to consider bills at the opening of the next session looking toward control of production of corn, cotton, wheat, rice, and tobacco. The processing tax on these crops and on hogs may be renewed and something along the line of crop insurance is likely to be included.

The Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, on August 23, again went on record as opposing application of any control or taxing plan to livestock or livestock products.

A greater degree of stability has come into the lamb market during the last four weeks though prices still are on an unjustifiably low level. Government reports show that the prices in the dressed trade have been less variable than in June and July, though it cannot yet be said whether this is due to demand and supply or to improvement in packers' selling policies.

The feeder demand has not been so strong as was looked for, or as it seems likely to be when the corn crop is fully assured. It has been strong enough, however, to stop heavy sorts of fat lambs which had been taken off and sold at much lower prices for slaughter purposes. Usually the lower priced sorts went to the packer who secured the main string.

National Lamb Event! That is the name of the effort to stabilize lamb prices by stimulating demand. The history and details of operation are amply presented in this issue of the Wool Grower. Some packers were disgruntled over the fact that the Mid-winter Lamb Sale, of last January, failed to utilize fully the services of packer salesmen, who number over 20,000. This time, all of them will be active in urging the larger handling of lamb upon the retail trade.

When the association's lamb marketing committee resumed conference with packer representatives at Chicago on August 9, it was for the purpose of devising methods of improving market conditions. Following the Denver conference on July 24, a packer committee fully canvassed and studied the situation and concluded that the first thing to be done was to conduct a better planned and coordinated selling effort. The chain store representatives and those for the independent grocers and meat dealers, all agreed to go along, and large results are expected.

The distributive, and particularly the chain people insist that all lamb shall be sold on the basis of current markets with no price cutting; also, that there shall be no termination of the effort and that chief attention will be centered upon dealers and the public in the areas that now are low consumers of lamb.

Later on there will be further conferences to lay long-term plans, in cooperation with packers, and devise detailed methods to broaden lamb outlets. Studies made by the Institute of American Meat Packers show that 50 per cent of lamb slaughter now goes to the New York area. Increased supplies go there with the certain result of lowering carcass prices and consequently live prices. There is room and need for wider distribution of lamb. This objective will be considered as soon as possible after the results of National Lamb Event can be appraised.

It is very plain that throughout the range states a strong feeling is developing in favor of the payment of bounties on coyotes. This feeling is not based on lack of appreciation of the work of the Biological Survey. It seems to come from a clearer realization of the fact that the federal appropriations made, or likely to be made, for predatory animal control are inadequate. There is some dissatisfaction over the fact that the former predatory animal officials are now designated as game officers and expected to give a considerable part of their time

Lamb Event

Future Lamb Activities

Lamb Market

Coyotes and Bounties

to matters other than those having to do with control or eradication of predators.

The depression, with the low prices of furs, was responsible for a great falling off in the number of private individuals who hunted or trapped coyotes for fur; or else the low pelt value, combined with what could be paid by stock owners or counties and local associations, made the job unattractive. It is now plain that the number of predators taken in this way was a considerable, if not the principal part of the total numbers destroyed in the years preceding the depression.

The depression also reduced the funds available from states, counties, and local associations and still further reduced the extent of the catch by other than federal employees. The recovery is helping to restore this source of funds yet the situation seems to be improving but slowly in most sections and in the main is more serious than it was prior to the depression.

The numerous objections to bounty payments in the past have been based largely on what really are difficulties of administration. Paying of bounties by counties or states too often resulted in the payment by one state on coyotes that actually were taken in other states. The idea of a federal bounty is calculated to secure uniformity in amounts of payments, to make them general and thus overcome the

abuses attached to payments by states or localities. But the difficulties of securing a federal appropriation are too lightly regarded. It would be difficult, and perhaps impossible to convince the Congress of the wisdom of making special appropriations to protect livestock, even though most of the predators are bred on government lands. Certainly, a federal bounty would end any continuation of funds for payment of salaried hunters. And any bounty or other plan of securing larger catches of coyotes, adults or pups, would call for salaried hunters to "mop up" on the worst killers that are difficult to trap and which often do the most killing. A plan of bounty payments to take the main part of these destroyers, followed by more scientific federally paid men to work on salary in doing the less spectacular, but equally important job of clearing up, looks very logical.

But if bounties are to be more seriously considered from now on, as seems apparent, more study should be given to the idea of securing uniform bounty laws in the states most concerned. A set of uniform state laws would prevent the old abuses attaching to bounties. Such a set of state laws, probably, could be secured more quickly than could the payment of bounties by the federal government, unless the present plan of Biological Survey work on predators should be discontinued. And there are very few persons who would approve that action.

THE COVER

This month's cover carries a reproduction of one of the posters prepared and distributed, along with numerous sets of window streamers, advertisements, and other material, by the Institute of American Meat Packers for National Lamb Event.

Livestock Theft Bill Vetoed

THE President, following adjournment of Congress, vetoed the McCarran livestock theft bill. With the development of hard roads and fast trucks, the livestock producers have found it difficult to cope with the increasing number of livestock thefts. Local authorities operate under severe handicaps. Thieves can strike in one section one night and a hundred miles away the next. They can load stock into a truck at dusk and be hundreds of miles away, across state lines, by daylight.

The McCarran bill, S. 1375, was designed, not to create a new federal agency, but to give local enforcement officials an added club, in that the moment stolen livestock was moved across

a state line a federal charge would be involved, just as in the case of the Dyer Act with reference to stolen automobiles. It would have acted as a deterrent to such interstate movements, thereby aiding local enforcement officials in the discharge of their duties.

Unfortunately, while the bill was in the House Committee an amendment was tacked on to include poultry. It is apparent from the wording of the veto message that such inclusion operated to our disadvantage. The livestock industry has not asked a great deal of Congress; but the same cannot be said of agriculture generally. Theft of poultry is largely a local matter. It would seem, therefore, that next year it should be possible to reintroduce the bill with poultry eliminated, and to ask that it be allowed to go through on that basis.

In the light of the above, there appears to be some justification for the veto. Senator McCarran has already advised us that the bill will be immediately reintroduced in its original form at the next session. Every effort will be made to keep it intact, and if it can be passed through both houses in that form it would seem that then we would

have ample ground on which to urge the President to approve it.

F. E. Mollin, Secretary
American National Live
Stock Association

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS

California, San Francisco—November 18-19.
American National, Cheyenne, Wyo.—January 13-15, 1938

SALES

Pocatello (Idaho) Ram Sale—October 2
Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper—September 21-22.

SHOWS

Pacific International, Portland — October 2-9
Pan American, Dallas, Texas—October 4-10
Ak Sar Ben, Omaha—October 9-15
American Royal, Kansas City—October 16-23
International, Chicago—November 27-December 4
Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles, Calif.—December 13-18
National Western Stock Show, Denver—January 15-22

Action Taken by Executive Committee

THE Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association met on Monday and Tuesday evenings, August 23 and 24, at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City.

President R. C. Rich presided at both sessions and the following members were in attendance: Vice Presidents C. B. Wardlaw of Texas and Sylvan J. Pauly of Montana; D. W. Campbell of Arizona; A. T. Spencer, substituting for Mr. Clarke of California; G. N. Winder of Colorado; Merle L. Drake of Idaho; H. C. Gardiner of Montana; Walter A. Holt substituting for J. G. Barratt of Oregon; W. D. Candland of Utah; J. B. Wilson of Wyoming, and Secretary Marshall.

In addition there were present: President Geo. H. Wilbur and Secretary Jerrie Lee of the Arizona Association; Secretary Osborn and Mike Noonon of the Colorado Association; Secretary Claar, D. Sid Smith, Jas. Laidlaw and A. J. Peavey, Jr., of Idaho; Mrs. Kathleen Nielsen, Secretary of the Montana Association; President S. M. Jorgensen and Secretary Jas. A. Hooper of the Utah Association; Malcolm Moncreiffe of Wyoming; and Chas. Redd, President of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and Phil Evans, Director of Organization for the Corporation.

There was considerable discussion upon the lamb market situation following the report of the association's committee that met with the packers at Denver on July 24 and at Chicago during the week of August 9. Mr. Winder also explained the Colorado program for collecting a special fund for advertising and promoting lamb consumption. A motion was offered that each state association affiliated with the National be asked to raise a lamb fund equal in amount to the regular quota as now assessed for other work of the association. The plan for operating and financing a lamb promotional program will come up for further consideration at the annual meeting of the committee in January. At that time it is expected that more will be known about

the situation through a further conference to be held with the packers on December 4, which will come after the National Lamb Event, which starts on September 20.

The question of the boycott on lamb as requested by the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America last spring was discussed. It was decided to leave the matter for such further handling as might be necessary with the Secretary.

The special committee on grazing on the public domain, of which Mr. S. M. Jorgensen is chairman, presented a report and was asked to report further at the January meeting, and at that time to suggest amendments necessary to be made to the Taylor Grazing Act.

The committee also endorsed Senator Walsh's bill S. 1351, which provides for the transfer from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission of the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act in so far as it relates to packer affairs.

The committee went on record as opposed to production control and price fixing on livestock and to processing or excise taxes on livestock or livestock products. In this connection Secretary Marshall pointed out although various agricultural bills had been considered by both branches of Congress, no action had been taken, although it was agreed that further agricultural legislation would be taken up immediately upon the reconvening of Congress. On this account it was necessary that the officers of the National Association should know what position the Executive Committee wished them to take in representing the association in such matters.

Pinchot Comments on Grazing Use of National Forests

GRAZING has a definite place in the use of the national forests, according to Gifford Pinchot's conception of their proper administration. This statement was made by the former governor of Pennsylvania and the father of the United States Forest Service in an interview with A. T. Spencer, former president, and W. P. Wing,

Secretary of the California Wool Growers Association, in San Francisco on August 20.

Governor Pinchot, who is making a tour of the national forests in company with Colonel Henry S. Graves, Dean of the Yale Forestry School, commented on the excellent manner in which livestock is handled on the national forests and reiterated his firm belief that forestry, water-conservation, grazing, recreation and wild life should all receive due consideration in the shaping of policies for those areas.

In Memoriam

SAM ASHBURN

SAM ASHBURN died on August 19 in San Angelo, Texas, from a heart attack.

Probably no other newspaper man was so well known or belonged so particularly to the livestock industry as Mr. Ashburn. Although his work was done in West Texas, as a member of the staff of the San Angelo Standard and Times, his contacts with those concerned with the raising of sheep and cattle throughout the West were numerous and deeply grounded.

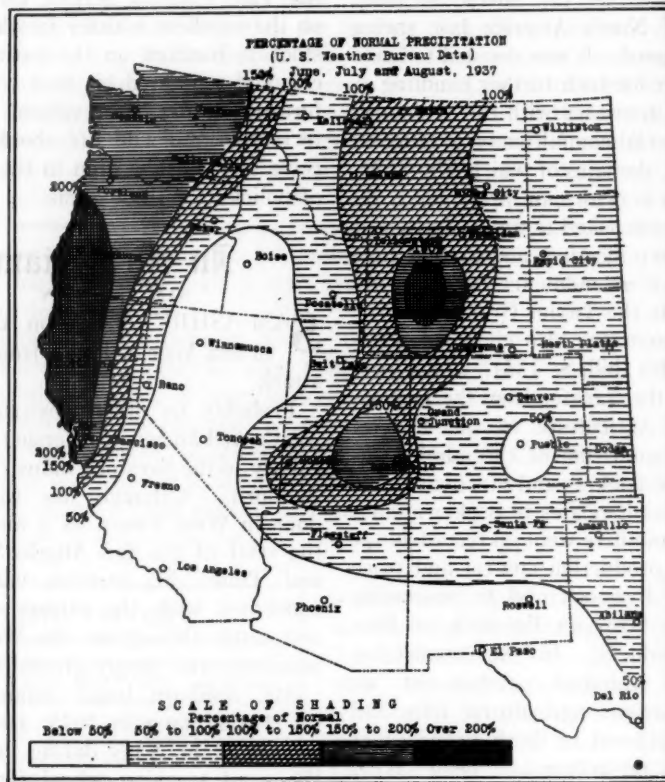
Mr. Ashburn began reporting for the Texas paper in 1925, after doing his bit in the Navy during the World War and teaching school for a time in Mertzon, Texas. Three years later he started the column, "Top of the Windmill," which was to bring him recognition in newspaper and livestock circles of the West.

"From the self-erected tower—from the 'Top of the Windmill,'" writes the Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raiser, "has clambered genial Sam Ashburn. No longer will he cull from the soft wind whispering through the vanes of the mill of time, the stories of everyday life, paint them with words of glamour and broadcast them to those whose activities created the inspiration. . . . His keen perceptive writing, his code of observing confidences and his jovial, unassuming manner, placed him in a most unique position as a writer and person."

Mrs. Ashburn and a five-year-old son, his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Ashburn of Fort Worth, and three brothers survive.

The Summer

MOISTURE RECORD



JUPITER PLUVIUS, rain-giver alike to the just and the unjust, got a little confused during the past summer. He poured out more than twice the normal amounts of rain over the northwestern counties of California and the western portion of Oregon, while Washington received a decided excess of rain. At the same time, the region which usually expects summer showers, over eastern Wyoming, all of Colorado, New Mexico and western Texas, had a dole that amounted to a definite deficiency. Not that the Dust Bowl is re-forming, but it is decidedly in need of rain again, as a general rule. However, a few spots in the Texas Southwest have had good downpours. The entire Mexican boundary country and southern California and all of Ne-

vada had less than half the normal rain this summer. Every summer month had an excess of moisture in Washington, while June alone brought heavy excesses in western Oregon, northwestern California, Arizona, New Mexico and western Montana. July was decidedly the wettest month in Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, leaving August unusually dry generally along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Mexican boundary states generally. Southeastern Utah and central Wyoming have had generous local showers, and conditions are much improved thereabouts. Jupiter Pluvius should move at once, out of the Northwest, toward the East and Southeast, in the interests of western rangemen.

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges During June, July and August, 1937, With Departures from Normal for Three Months, and for Six Months, (In Inches).

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 3 Months	Excess (+), or Deficiency (-) 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	2.66	5.07	+2.41	+3.52
Spokane	2.59	4.30	+1.71	+1.83
Walla Walla	2.00	2.21	+0.21	+1.01
Oregon—				
Portland	2.77	5.49	+2.92	+4.04
Pendleton	1.82	2.55	+0.73	+1.26
Baker	2.41	1.37	-1.04	-2.84
Roseburg	1.75	4.25	+2.50	+4.50
California—				
Redding	0.94	2.87	+1.93	+4.99
San Francisco	0.21	0.59	+0.38	+2.80
Fresno	0.10	0.00	-0.10	-0.42
Los Angeles	0.11	0.00	-0.11	+0.18
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	1.13	0.44	-0.69	+0.23
Reno	0.76	0.39	-0.37	-1.90
Tonopah	1.44	0.69	-0.75	-0.48
Arizona—				
Phoenix	2.09	0.54	-1.55	-1.09
Flagstaff	6.34	5.24	-1.10	-2.74
New Mexico—				
Santa Fe	5.74	5.33	-0.41	+1.73
Roswell	6.08	2.18	-3.90	-0.15
Texas—				
Amarillo	8.76	4.96	-3.80	-0.81
Abilene	7.35	6.38	-0.97	-4.29
Del Rio	6.68	1.35	-5.33	-9.36
El Paso	4.27	1.80	-2.47	-2.75
San Angelo	6.68	6.43	-0.25	+0.45
Montana—				
Helena	4.25	4.30	+0.05	-2.31
Kalispell	4.03	3.74	-0.29	-1.06
Havre	5.95	6.74	+0.79	-1.59
Miles City	5.28	5.09	-0.19	-2.15
Williston, N. D.	6.79	3.51	-3.28	-5.65
Idaho—				
Boise	1.35	0.51	-0.84	-1.13
Pocatello	2.57	1.82	-0.75	-0.67
Utah—				
Salt Lake City	2.12	2.00	-0.12	-2.50
Fillmore	2.15	1.19	-0.96	-2.41
Castle Dale	2.35	3.65	+1.30	+1.55
Monticello	2.98	4.96	+1.98	+0.62
Modena	2.69	3.29	+0.60	+1.38
Wyoming—				
Yellowstone	4.11	5.12	+1.01	+0.72
Sheridan	4.17	4.24	+0.07	+0.48
Lander	2.37	6.59	+4.22	+4.95
Cheyenne	5.26	4.59	-0.67	-1.24
Rapid City, S.D.	7.42	6.65	-0.77	-2.40
No. Platte, Neb.	8.35	6.12	-2.23	-5.11
Colorado—				
Denver	4.49	3.97	-0.52	-2.25
Pueblo	5.12	2.21	-2.91	-4.10
Grand Junction	2.18	2.08	-0.10	-1.31
Dodge City, Kan.	9.11	5.74	-3.37	-5.82

Around the RANGE COUNTRY

WYOMING

The weather was unfavorably warm generally through the month, and precipitation was, as a rule, not up to the usual figures. Dry land crops and lower forage growths have shown the effect of a hot, dry summer, though much of the grass has cured and is ready for the winter. As feed has been plentiful at both lower and higher elevations, livestock are in good to excellent condition, practically everywhere. This is chiefly the result of the wettest July of record, in Wyoming.

Douglas (Converse County)

Since August 1 it as been dry here, but at that conditions are much better than in previous years; more feed standing (August 26). There will be good feed on the fall and winter ranges.

Wether lambs are being contracted at $9\frac{1}{4}$ and mixed ewes and wethers at $9\frac{1}{2}$, while straight ewe lambs, both fine wools and crossbreds, are also going at the latter figure. Yearling ewes have been selling up to \$8.25. I think on the whole more ewe lambs will be kept this fall for breeding than was the case last year.

The method of allotting grazing licenses has been anything but satisfactory.

The sentiment is growing for uniform state laws for payment of bounties on coyotes.

Box Creek Livestock Co.

Lusk (Niobrara County)

We have good grass and plenty of hay for what stock is in the country (August 29). The government dams being built are a great thing for this section. There are fairly good prospects for fall and winter range feed on both the public domain and privately owned lands.

Contracts made during August on lambs, both straight wethers and mixed

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of August.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

bunches, ranged in price from \$8.75 to \$9.25 per hundred. The price range on yearling ewes sold recently was from \$8.50 to \$9, but so far as I know there have been no straight ewe lambs contracted yet. More of these will be retained by sheepmen this year for replacements.

The regulation of the Taylor grazing districts seems to be working out satisfactorily.

Coyotes are too thick here; we should have more trappers in this country.

Jess Boner

Casper (Natrona County)

In central Wyoming conditions are quite favorable (September 3), much better than in previous years; in fact our range grass conditions are better than in the past 50 years. There will be fairly good grass on the public domain, fall and winter ranges and excellent feed on the privately owned lands.

Wether lambs are being contracted at \$8.75 to \$9.25 a hundred. Old ewes are going at \$4.25 and young ewes at \$8.00, while yearlings are selling at \$7.50 to \$8. There will be a slight increase in the number of ewe lambs retained for replacements.

While we favor uniform state laws to cover payment of bounties on coyotes, we think the federal government should pay most of the bounty as coyotes are largely raised on government lands.

The operation of the Taylor Grazing Act is not at all satisfactory here.

B. B. Brooks Co.

McKinley (Converse County)

We have been having quite a lot of rain in many parts of Wyoming during late August and September which has toughened the range grass and made the outlook for winter very promising. A few lambs are left uncontracted in Wyoming. Those that are still on hand are being contracted at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents. All buyers are freely offering $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

J. B. Wilson

MONTANA

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, especially over the eastern two thirds of the state, hastening all crops to maturity, where moisture was ample. However, precipitation was quite light and scattering, though a little occurred each week. At the close of the month the winter feed prospects were fairly good, though both ranges and pastures have dried out rather seriously and are very largely in need of rain. The lack of rain and irrigation water has caused the partial failure of emergency feed crops, in some eastern counties.

Garrison (Powell County)

Feed is dry (August 29), but a little better than we have had for a few years past. There is good fall feed in most places on the public domain and that on private lands is fair but short of water in places.

Some lots of mixed ewe and wether lambs have been contracted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, but I have not heard of any sales of straight ewe lambs. I believe

more of them will be kept this year for breeding. No sales of yearling ewes have been reported.

There has been quite a bit of dissatisfaction over the way the Taylor Grazing Act is being administered.

A uniform state bounty on coyotes would be a good thing.

Conrad Mortiz

Anaconda (Deerlodge County)

Weather and feed conditions have been about average for August, ranging from normal to dry, and there is a fair prospect for fall and winter feed.

During August contracts were made on lots of mixed ewe and wether lambs in the price range of \$8.50 to \$9.30. It is too early to give an estimate on the number of ewe lambs that will be retained by owners for replacements.

There has been no sentiment, so far as we know, expressed at all about a uniform state bounty law.

Taylor Grazing Act affairs seem to be moving quite smoothly here.

Mt. Haggin Land & Live Stock Co.

IDAHO

Temperatures have been near or somewhat above normal, most of the month, being favorable for the maturing of crops. Precipitation was very light, however, and the country is very much in need of rain at the lower elevations. Even some of the high country has not had rain enough to keep the forage growing. However, the feed has been sufficiently nutritious for the current needs of livestock, and both cattle and sheep have continued in good condition.

WASHINGTON

Warm weather during the first two weeks was followed by abnormally cool weather, during much of the latter part of the month. Showery weather during the last two or three weeks was beneficial, especially for pastures and ranges which had become quite dry over large areas. By the end of the month, however, while a few spots needed rain, most pasture lands were better than usual, at this time of year. Livestock are in good condition, practically everywhere. Pastures are now improving generally, as a result of recent rains.

Spokane (Spokane County)

Conditions here are splendid (August 25), infinitely better than they were last year. June rains assured a good growth of fall forage on grazing lands, which are all under individual ownership.

A few contracts on wether lambs were made during the month at $8\frac{3}{4}$, but most of them were on an $8\frac{1}{2}$ -cent basis. Mixed ewes and wethers were also contracted at the last named figure. Up to $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents is being named in contracts on straight ewe lambs of the whitefaced, crossbred type, while 9 cents is the contract price on the fine-wooled lambs. Yearling fine-wools are selling at \$8.50 per head and crossbreds are moving at \$9 to \$9.50 a head. About the usual number of ewe lambs will be retained this fall for breeding.

Hislop Sheep Co.

Selah (Yakima County)

On September 4 we had a good rain, the best I have seen in several years. I think about an inch fell, which insures good fall pastures. It is a good thing, for tame pastures cost from one half to one cent per head per day.

While no contracting has been done during the past month on feeder lambs, prices talked of ranged from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents. No fine-wools are raised here, to speak of; most of the men run Hampshires. Nine dollars a head is the recent quotation on yearling ewes.

There surely ought to be a bounty on coyotes, for they are bad. Also the bears killed plenty of sheep for every one, from 14 to 40 head to the band on the reserves.

Forest Fletcher

OREGON

Most of the month was unusually warm, though during the latter half precipitation occurred frequently, and served to keep temperatures at lower values. The moisture, especially over the western portion, was beneficial to crops and ranges. Alfalfa and wild hay crops were harvested in good weather. Some pastures are dry, though they are mostly better than usual. Cattle and lambs are being marketed in good condition. Some third crop alfalfa hay is mature, and being harvested.

Portland (Multnomah County)

We are having early rains here and the grain crops are suffering as quite a large portion are not harvested yet, although pastures are getting green again.

Godfrey Priddy

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures were more or less above normal most of the time, the weather being especially warm for two or three weeks. The agricultural districts, all at the lower elevations, reported no rain, but the higher country of the northern portion, had a few light showers. Livestock on the mountains have had sufficient forage, and are doing well, while cattle on the lowlands, near the coast, have continued in satisfactory condition. There is still a fairly good supply of dry forage in domestic pastures.

Clovis (Fresno County)

Feed has been very good in this section this summer and the prospects for fall are very good as there was a lot of old feed left from last spring.

Sales of yearling ewes, mostly Rambouillets, have recently been made at \$10 a head, while ewe lambs are moving at \$9.

While the government men are doing very efficient work in Fresno County, there is some sentiment favorable to uniform state laws for payment of bounties on coyotes.

Andy McClain

Pittville (Shasta County)

July and early August range conditions were medium or about 75 per cent of what they usually are at this season of the year.

Loosely Bros.

Termo (Lassen County)

While conditions have been generally better this summer than they were last year, for some reason, either from a poor start or lack of strength in the feed, the average lambs this year were 10 pounds under normal. I think it was because ewes had such a poor winter that they gave little milk and were nearly dried up when they hit the

(Continued on page 37)



**John A. Reed, President,
Wyoming Wool Growers Association**

The **Wyoming Convention**



**J. B. Wilson, Secretary,
Wyoming Wool Growers Association**

WITH over 300 wool growers in attendance, an outstanding record of accomplishment and free discussion was made on August 4, 5, and 6 by the 33rd annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association at Kemmerer.

John A. Reed of Kemmerer and LeRoy Moore of Ross were chosen as president and vice president when Thomas Cooper and Malcolm Moncreiffe asked to be released from further service in those positions. J. B. Wilson continues as secretary.

Mr. Reed is an energetic young man of extensive experience in sheep-raising, banking, and public affairs, and his assistance in handling the affairs of the Wyoming and National Associations will be most valuable. Mr. Reed was in charge of convention arrangements at Kemmerer, and accommodations for visitors were made most satisfactorily. An excellent program, characteristic of Wyoming, was provided at the evening banquet, but the event that will be long remembered was the Dutch lunch served at Legion Hall on the afternoon of the first convention day.

The Ladies Auxiliary held a largely attended breakfast meeting on the second day, which was presided over by

their president, Mrs. P. J. Quealy, who also delivered a very happy address before the regular convention. In Wyoming, wool grower ladies follow convention programs very closely and find other times for special auxiliary work.

Also, Wyoming conventions are notable in respect to the general discussion by members of all subjects before the convention. This year there was extended and very frank discussion of program addresses and committee reports upon public domain grazing, forest grazing, and predatory animal control.

Consideration of Taylor Grazing Act affairs opened with a strong address by Assistant Secretary of the Interior, T. A. Walters. Mr. Walters paid high tribute to the work of members of advisory boards, but when questioned, disapproved of the idea of giving the boards legal status or larger actual powers. In supporting his claim that administration of the Taylor Act does stabilize the livestock industry, Secretary Walters said:

A tremendous number of individual allotments have been agreed upon and hundreds of operators now have the assured use of the areas in which they can take pride in the introduction of proper range practices knowing that they will receive the benefit of any increased carrying capa-

city due to their careful management and prudent use.

Leases under section 15 of the Taylor Act came in for extended debate. In connection with leases and the exchange of lands with states he said:

The relative rights of a section 15 lessee and of the state upon the termination of an outstanding grazing lease furnish another problem. Since the issuance of the leases for the public lands outside of grazing districts has the effect of reducing the area available to the states for exchange purposes, legislation has been proposed, in the form of Senate Bill 2682 and House Bill 7578, which would offset this effect by making it possible for lands included in outstanding grazing leases to be patented to the states. Upon the issuance of a patent to the state for these lands, the outstanding lease would not be disturbed though future rents thereunder would be paid to the state instead of the federal government. This proposed legislation has received the endorsement of the Interior Department.

Provision has been made whereby the rental for the term leases may be adjusted at the end of the third year of the lease and at three-year intervals. The rentals will be made to conform reasonably with, but in no case exceed, the rentals charged by the state or individuals for grazing privileges on lands of similar character in the immediate vicinity of the lease-holds.

T. C. Havell of the General Land Office assisted in the discussion following Mr. Walters' address.

The now familiar and much-questioned, 12-point grazing program of the Forest Service was treated very briefly in an address by R. H. Rutledge of the Ogden office, but the committee report brought on a strong discussion.

A spirited discussion followed the remarks of A. S. Hamm, who is in charge of Biological Survey work in Wyoming. Several members frankly criticized some aspects of the survey's work on predatory animals and expressed preference for payments of larger bounties.

In regard to the three mentioned and other topics, the final action of the convention was expressed in resolutions and amended committee reports as follows:

Public Domain

The association urged the approval of the Secretary of the Interior for the three-year priority rule recommended in Wyoming. It also asked that advisory boards be urged to apply water commensurability at once.

Approval was given of an amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act to provide for the election of advisory boards in grazing districts, to define the powers of such boards and to provide that their rules and decisions shall not be overruled except for cause.

It was resolved that grazing advisory boards refuse to recommend that licenses be granted where there is not sufficient water for livestock, or where it is necessary that the sheep trespass upon privately owned or leased lands to secure water.

The committee urged a regulation by the Interior Department which would render all leases issued under section 15 of the Taylor Act subject to cancellation in the event the lessee allows or permits his livestock to graze on lands leased to others under such section.

It was further recommended that no commensurate rights be attached to temporary leases or other leases which have not been in continuous existence to the same person for a period of three years.

Forest Grazing

The committee made the following statements on forest grazing in Wyoming:

The principal factor in stabilizing the livestock industry in the past year has been the issuance of ten-year permits. We rec-

ommend issuance of ten-year permits to all Wyoming users of the national forest and appreciate the substantial continuation of previous progressive policies.

There should be no reduction in preference permits, except for range protection, and where range reductions have been made, or may hereafter be made for range protection, any rehabilitation of the range should be used for reinstatement of such reductions.

The proposed future policy for grazing on national forests, as summarized in the 12-point digest and tentatively submitted by the Forest Service, is so uncertain and indefinite that we cannot approve it in its entirety. We particularly object to paragraphs Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 8. We endorse that portion of the proposed policy which is fair and equitable to our industry and feel that much progress has been made toward future stability in the administration of the range.

There have been many bills introduced from time to time in Congress to combine the Division of Grazing and the Forest Service. Our experience with these two departments is such that we believe it against the best interests of grazing land, of livestock and the community as a whole to combine these services at this time, and we recommend that until proper legislation is enacted which will protect and perpetuate the rights of graziers upon both the national forests and the public domain, there be no combining of these departments.

Predatory Animals

It was asked that the convention adopt a resolution that the Wyoming Association make its own plans relative to predatory animals, employing therein the efficient service of the Biological Survey, the effective work of fur trappers and the bounty law, these factors all supplementing each other; and further, that for the good of the service, the Biological Survey be requested to discontinue its opposition to bounty laws.

Lamb Marketing

The president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, G. N. Winder, presented the idea of that association regarding lamb advertising, and said that over \$2,000 had already been paid into a special fund by his state for that purpose. This was in advance of the preparation of the program that was worked out at Chicago during the week of August 9.

The Wyoming Association expressed itself as favorable to the plan but was confronted with peculiar difficulties in making special collections through mar-

ket agencies. It was voted that "the association earnestly recommends to every sheep grower in the state that he authorize his commission man or feeder buyer, as the case may be, to deduct from the purchase price of all lambs, at the time they are delivered, one cent per head for feeder lambs, and two cents per head for fat lambs, to be remitted by such commission man or feeder buyer to the National Wool Growers Association."

Game

The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission was asked to modify its regulation Number 23 so as to permit immediate killing of bear found molesting sheep, notice to be sent immediately to the nearest deputy game and fish commissioner.

Resolutions

The convention asserted that there has not yet been adequate reduction of assessment valuations upon lands in proportion to their productive value. Amendment of the federal tax law was asked to permit charging off of losses during the three years preceding profit years, and to eliminate the tax upon undistributed profits. It was also voted to oppose further emergency appropriations by Congress, and that as individuals, the members of the association "refrain from encouraging the expenditure of public funds in Wyoming except upon a basis of definite need."

There was also opposition to providing for government control of the production or marketing of farm crops or livestock.

Opposition to Senate Bill 2191, relating to unloading charges at public stockyards was voted.

It was requested that Wyoming Senators ask an investigation of recent activities and propaganda of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior "tending to make the public believe that the western farmers, stockmen and ranchers are hogs, despoilers of forests and soils, and depleters of the range." The Farm Credit Administration was asked to create a new land bank district to serve the Rocky Mountain region separately from the farming sections of the Middle West.

(Continued on page 36)

Summary of the

NATIONAL RAM SALE

"A RIGHT good sale!" That was the comment of most of the buyers and sellers at the close of the 22nd National Ram Sale on August 25.

The general average on 1429 rams was \$48.38, which was \$12 higher than the 1936 average on about the same number.

This year's averages were higher than last year's in each breed and each class with the single exception of the Hampshire single studs. The Suffolk single studs went at practically last year's figures and were the highest of the sale, with the exception of the five Corriedale studs which made an average of \$274.

The improvement in prices reflected the better feeling of range men. This in turn is due to higher wool prices,

Average Sale Prices — 1935-36-37

	1935		1936		1937	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
Rambouillets:						
Single Stud Rams	49	\$148.27	47	\$ 88.01	48	\$125.99
Pens of 5 Reg. Rams	112	36.91	134	32.62	111	43.00
Range Rams	512	23.75	280	26.24	207	33.07
Hampshires:						
Single Stud Rams	16	131.56	17	168.24	28	91.00
Pens of 5 Reg. Rams	34	42.76	43	46.26	20	59.00
Range Yearlings	190	35.14	189	35.14	166	44.24
Ram Lambs	50	17.90	120	29.37	128	36.20
Suffolks:						
Single Stud Rams	16	161.45	30	183.17	25	183.72
Pens of 5 Reg. Rams	18	66.89	53	51.65	85	56.09
Range Yearlings	89	45.79	80	32.70	145	47.73
Ram Lambs	49	46.45	83	28.13	79	46.99
Columbias:						
Range Rams	—	—	—	—	5	55.00
Corriedales:						
Single Stud Rams	—	—	3	136.67	5	274.00
Pens of 5 Reg. Rams	5	150.00	14	64.00	14	160.83
Range Yearlings	—	—	40	27.75	30	43.67
Cotswolds:						
Range Rams	—	—	—	—	15	19.00
Lincolns:						
Single Stud Rams	—	—	1	50.00	3	60.00
Pens of 5 Reg. Rams	—	—	14	39.29	24	42.58
Range Rams	43	21.12	8	21.00	24	27.25
Oxfords:						
Pens of 5 Reg. Rams	—	—	—	—	5	59.60
Panamas:						
Range Rams	50	51.00	50	36.00	50	56.20
Romeldales:						
Range Yearlings	—	—	23	21.00	62	23.73
Ram Lambs	—	—	37	18.50	—	—
Crossbreds:						
Lincoln-Rambouillets:						
Range Rams	50	25.00	207	21.25	14	34.21
Suffolk-Hampshires:						
Range Yearlings	—	—	—	—	61	26.80
Ram Lambs	50	18.00	86	28.80	51	36.43
Romney-Rambouillets:						
Range Rams	—	—	—	—	24	12.00

better feed conditions, and partial recovery in the lamb markets. The prices were also an encouragement to the breeders, most of whom had been having very hard sledding for several years previous.

Rambouillets

In nearly all the breeds, there was a decided step-up in merit, particularly in Rambouillet studs and pens. In the single studs, this breed lacked effective competition from outside breeders. The \$500 top ram would have been good value at a higher price. One buyer secured for \$80 a ram on which he was prepared to go to \$500. But it is such cases that make auction sales and attract buyers. This also shows the wisdom of making careful examination of entries and deciding as to what animals to bid on before they come up for sale. With some old breeders out of this year's sale, the number of Rambouillets sold was only 366.

Hampshires

Yearling range rams of the Hampshire breed are short in numbers and in strong demand this year. The 342 head in the sale brought an average of \$45.92, with the top pen of 12 head from Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company at \$59. Malcolm Moncreiffe sold a full pen of 25 yearlings at \$47, and A. I. Eoff, 20 head at \$46. On lambs, the top price on pens of 25 head was \$44 on a growthy pen from Mt. Haggin. R. W. Hogg & Sons had a pen of 10 head at \$48. On 128 head of lambs, the average was \$36.20.

Suffolks

With 334 head of Suffolks, that breed passed all others except the Corriedale in average price per head. The entries were largely of Canadian origin, but the University of Idaho had a select lot, with the high breeder's average. Laidlaw & Brockie were preeminent in the range pens, but, as usual, offered no single rams.

Corriedales

The demand for Corriedales coincided with an outstanding offering and the result was an average of \$84.23 on 49 head. King Brothers Company of Laramie, Wyoming, brought the top Corriedale rams to the sale. Their consignment of 7 yearlings brought an average of \$213.57.

Although this year's demand was fairly good on fine wools, there seems to be another cycle of demand for types of rams that can be used in breeding range flocks in a way to hold to the type produced by the crossing of long-wool sires on fine-wool ewes. This was also reflected in the strong demand for Panamas, but was not so apparent in the prices paid for the smaller number of somewhat less desirable fine cross rams.

Other Breeds

Panamas reached the ring at what looked like an unfortunately late hour on Tuesday, but bidding quickened

and an average of \$56 was made on the 50 head. Three of the five lots went back to Idaho, including the top \$70 pen taken by M. L. Drake, President of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

Oxfords made an introductory appearance with 5 head of typical rams which went to Colorado at a good price.

The single pen of 5 Columbias consigned by Ernest White created an excellent impression and left a wish that a larger number may be seen at future sales.

The offerings of each breeder together with the lot numbers and purchasers are shown in the record of prices, sellers and buyers. There are also given in tabular form a comparison by breeds and classes with prices in the ram sales of the two previous years, and a list of top sales.

Of Rambouillets, 115 were taken by Texas buyers, 112 were sold in Utah, and 51 in New Mexico. Of Hampshires, 178 were bought by Colorado men and 138 by Utah men. Of Suffolks, Idaho sheepmen purchased 156, and 123 went to Utah. The three heaviest buyers were the Colorado Land and Livestock Company at Hartsel, Colorado, which purchased 152; C. B. Wardlaw of Del Rio, Texas, who purchased 106; and John Archabal of Boise, Idaho, who purchased 87. Another heavy buyer was N. M. Scott of Dryden, Texas.

Top Prices

The top of the sale on single studs was \$700, paid by James Laidlaw for a yearling Suffolk bred by the University of Idaho.

Other high prices paid for single studs were as follows:

\$600 for a Suffolk sold by T. L. Patrick.

\$300 for a Suffolk sold by Floyd T. Fox.

\$500 on a Rambouillet sold by W. S. Hansen.

\$310 on a Rambouillet sold by J. K. Madsen.

\$500 on a Corriedale sold by King Brothers Company.

\$320 on a Corriedale sold by King Brothers Company.

\$185 on a Hampshire sold by Montana State College.

\$75 on a Lincoln sold by Robert S. Bradford.

Other sales and the names of all buyers are shown in the detailed report.

In pens of 5 registered rams, the sale record was put at \$157.50 per head on the Rambouillet entry of J. K. Madsen.

Other high figures on pens of 5 were:

\$135 per head on a Corriedale pen sold by King Bros. Co.

\$100 per head on a Suffolk pen sold by University of Idaho.

\$78 per head on a Suffolk pen sold by Laidlaw & Brockie.

\$76 per head on a Suffolk pen sold by Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

\$69 per head on a Hampshire pen sold by Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co.

In the larger pens of yearling range rams, some of the higher prices paid were:

\$55 each on 25 Rambouillets to J. K. Madsen.

\$70 each on 15 Suffolks to Laidlaw & Brockie.

\$59 each on 12 Hampshires to Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co.

\$50 each on 20 Corriedales to Malcolm Moncreiffe.

\$48 each on 20 Suffolks to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

\$47 each on 25 Hampshires to Malcolm Moncreiffe.

In the range pens of lambs, Laidlaw & Brockie sold 25 head at \$70. Mt. Haggin Company sold 25 Hampshire lambs at \$44. Hogg & Sons sold 10 Hampshire lambs at \$48.

PRICES, SELLERS, AND BUYERS in the Sale

RAMBOUILLETS

	Price Per Head
Adney Sisters, Corinne, Utah—	
Lot 1, 1 stud ram to George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah.....	\$150.00
Lot 2, 1 stud ram to George Williams, Eldorado, Texas.....	90.00
Lot 2, 1 stud ram to J. A. Coppinger & Son, Durango, Colo.....	57.50
Lot 100, 1 stud ram to Branch Agrl. College, Cedar City, Ut.	95.00
Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah—	
Lot 3, 1 stud ram to A. Lee Christensen, Salt Lake City.....	65.00
Lot 4, 4 registered rams to J. B. Wilson, Richfield, Utah.....	31.00
George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 5, 1 stud ram to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City.....	125.00
Lot 6, 1 stud ram to George Williams.....	125.00
Lot 7, 1 stud ram to D. E. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	100.00
Lot 8, 1 stud ram to W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	135.00
Lot 9, 5 registered rams to V. T. Bradley, Elsinore, Utah.....	50.00
Lot 10, 4 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas.....	32.00
Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah—	
Lot 13, 9 registered rams to W. R. Wilde, Croydon, Utah.....	25.00
Lot 13, 10 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	20.00
W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 14, 1 stud ram to D. T. Jones & Son, San Angelo, Texas.....	150.00
Lot 15, 1 stud ram to J. A. Coppinger & Son.....	100.00
Lot 16, 1 stud ram to J. A. Coppinger & Son.....	70.00
Lot 17, 1 stud ram to Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah.....	155.00
Lot 18, 5 registered rams to Chester J. Petty, Durango, Colo.....	40.00
Lot 19, 25 range rams to Mrs. Myrtle Hubbard, Aztec, N. M.	30.00

F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 22, 1 stud ram to George Williams.....	115.00
Lot 23, 1 stud ram to J. B. Millard, Stoner, Colo.....	60.00
Lot 24, 4 registered rams to J. B. Millard.....	46.00

Coiner Brothers, Hansen, Idaho—

Lot 25, 1 stud ram to G. E. Stanfield, Weiser, Idaho.....	50.00
---	-------

Wilford Day, Parowan, Utah—

Lot 26, 1 stud ram to Howard Sheridan, Hoover, So. Dakota.....	105.00
--	--------

Ephraim Rambouillet Association, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 32, 1 stud ram to J. A. Coppinger & Son.....	90.00
Lot 34, 4 registered rams to Mrs. Myrtle Hubbard.....	31.00

Glenwood Farm, Portland, Oregon—

Lot 35, 1 stud ram to G. E. Stanfield.....	50.00
Lot 36, 1 stud ram to C. B. Wardlaw.....	60.00
Lot 37, 5 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	27.00

E. S. Hansen, East Garland, Utah—

Lot 38, 1 stud ram to M. Elmer Ririe, Magrath, Alberta, Can.	70.00
Lot 428, 1 stud ram to W. H. Sager, American Fork, Utah.....	75.00
Lot 39, 5 registered rams to Thos. H. Cook, Ftn. Green, Ut.	32.00
Lot 40, 8 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	29.00
Lot 41, 15 range rams to J. H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho.....	25.00

W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 42, 1 stud ram to W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge, Alberta.....	220.00
Lot 43, 1 stud ram to W. H. Fairfield.....	80.00
Lot 44, 1 stud ram to Wallace Hendrick, San Angelo, Texas.....	150.00
Lot 45, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	500.00

(Continued on page 16)



Hampshire Stud Ram sold by Montana State College to E. H. Street & Son, Richfield, Utah, for \$185. Left to right, Ralph McCall and D. W. Chittenden of the College and Wm. Street.



The \$500 Rambouillet Stud Ram sold by W. S. Hansen to J. K. Madsen.



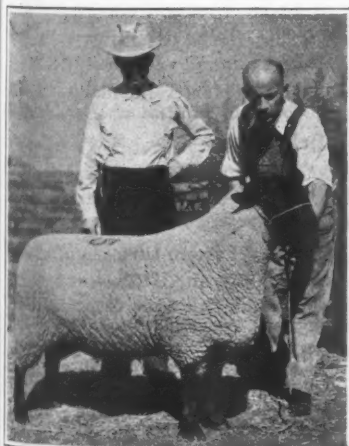
The \$500 Corriedale sold by King Bros. Company to the Philmont Ranch of Cimarron, New Mexico. H. D. Mitchell, Manager of the Ranch, holding the ram.



The \$700 Suffolk Stud Ram sold by the University of Idaho to Laidlaw & Brockie. E. F. Rinehart of the University (left) with Mr. Laidlaw.



The Madsen Rambouillet Stud Ram bought by W. D. Candland & Sons for \$310. Wm. Olsen, son-in-law of Mr. Madsen, holding the ram.



Suffolk Stud Ram sold by T. L. Patrick of Suffolksdale Meadows to Laidlaw & Brockie for \$600. James Laidlaw (left) and Mr. Patrick.



Ten of ten yearling rams sold by Laidlaw & Brockie at \$70 a head to M. L. Drake, President of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

Prices, Sellers and Buyers in the Sale

(Continued from page 14)

	Price Per Head
Lot 46, 5 registered rams to M. A. Gonzales, Abiquiu, N. M.	61.00
Lot 47, 25 range rams to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake City	38.00
Lot 48, 25 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw	37.00
George A. Jorgensen, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 49, 1 stud ram to Virgil S. Connell, Simpson, Nevada	75.00
Lot 99, 1 stud ram to L. R. Jensen, Magrath, Alberta, Can.	70.00
Lot 50, 5 registered rams to Rewl F. Jacobson, Provo, Utah	40.00
Lot 51, 5 range rams to D. W. Cook, Logan, Utah	36.00
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 52, 1 stud ram to W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant	310.00
Lot 53, 1 stud ram to C. B. Wardlaw	150.00
Lot 54, 1 stud ram to W. S. Hansen	225.00
Lot 55, 1 stud ram to T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman, Arizona	140.00
Lot 56, 5 registered rams to Virgil S. Connell	157.50
Lot 57, 25 registered rams to N. M. Scott, Dryden, Texas	55.00
William Marsden, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 61, 5 registered rams to John S. Green, Mills, Utah	25.00
William Millar, Mt Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 400, 1 stud ram to G. E. Stanfield	50.00
Lot 64, 4 registered rams to Heber Sargent, Hoytsville, Utah	25.00
Amy Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 65, 1 stud ram to George Williams	75.00
Lot 66, 67, 68, 7 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw	35.71
Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 69, 1 stud ram to W. H. Fairfield	155.00
Lot 70, 1 stud ram to T. J. Hudspeth	150.00
Lot 71, 1 stud ram to J. A. Coppinger & Son	150.00
Lot 72, 1 stud ram to George Williams	150.00
Lot 73, 5 registered rams to W. R. Veach, Cortez, Colo.	50.00
Niels Mortensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 74, 1 stud ram to T. J. Hudspeth	95.00
Lot 75, 1 stud ram to J. B. Wilson	60.00
Lot 76, 6 registered rams to W. L. Cook, Logan, Utah	36.00
Lot 77, 5 registered rams to Aril C. Hansen, Elsinore, Utah	41.00
Adin & Averil Nielson, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 78, 1 stud ram to S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah	255.00
Lot 79, 1 stud ram to V. S. Connell	150.00
Lot 80, 3 registered rams to T. J. Hudspeth	66.00
Nielson Brothers Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 81, 1 stud ram to T. J. Hudspeth	140.00
Lot 82, 1 stud ram to Covey & Blaney	160.00
Lot 83, 4 registered rams to D. H. Hindmarsh, Dolores, Colo.	55.00
Noyes & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 84, 1 stud ram to D. T. Jones & Son	50.00
Lot 85, 5 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw	28.00
W. C. Pendleton, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 88, 3 registered rams to G. W. Densley, Salt Lake City	25.00
Bert E. Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 90, 17 range rams to J. F. Ridenour, Aztec, N. M.	36.00
M. J. Udy, Fielding, Utah—	
Lot 91, 1 stud ram to J. B. Wilson	60.00
Lot 92, 5 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw	30.00
Lot 93, 18 range rams to L. E. Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	22.00
Lot 94, 15 range rams to Steadman Brothers, Midvale, Utah	25.00
Lot 94, 10 range rams to L. E. Vivion	25.00
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 95, 5 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw	26.00
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 96, 1 stud ram to W. D. Candland & Sons	175.00
Lot 97, 1 stud ram to Kikel Bros., Breen, Colo.	160.00
Lot 98, 3 registered rams to Chester J. Petty	39.00

HAMPSHIRE

Andrus Brothers, Marion, Utah—	
Lot 101, 1 stud ram to Wm. Coleman, Heber City, Utah	50.00
Lot 102, 1 stud ram to Wm. Coleman	50.00
Frank Brown & Sons, Carlton, Oregon—	
Lot 104, 10 range rams to Colo. L. & L. S. Co., Hartsel, Colo.	44.00
Lot 105, 25 range rams to Colorado L. & L. S. Co.	40.00
Lot 106, 25 range rams to Colorado L. & L. S. Co.	40.00

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Strathmore, Alberta, Canada—

Lot 107, 1 stud ram to Fannie M. Budge, Paris, Idaho	90.00
A. I. Eoff, Salem, Oregon—	
Lot 109, 20 range rams to William Coleman	46.00
R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon—	
Lot 110, 1 stud ram lamb to E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah	100.00
Lot 111, 5 registered ram lambs to Robert Blastock, Filer, Ida.	56.00
Lot 112, 10 ram lambs to Carl L. Wood, Rifle, Colo.	48.00
J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, Corvallis, Oregon—	
Lot 113, 1 stud ram to H. G. Avery, LeGrande, Oregon	90.00
Lot 114, 5 registered rams to Colorado L. & L. S. Co.	55.00
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—	
Lot 115, 1 stud ram to William Coleman	65.00
Lot 116, 1 stud ram to H. P. Ottosen, Meeker, Colorado	65.00
Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho—	
Lot 117, 1 stud ram to Wootton & Jasperson, Thayne, Wyo.	165.00
Lot 118, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo, Cimarron, Colorado	150.00
Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 119, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo	95.00
Lot 120, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock	80.00
Lot 121, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock	80.00
Lot 122, 5 registered rams to Chas. F. Jacobs, Norwood, Colo.	56.00
Lot 123, 10 registered ram lambs to Bertagnole Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah	36.00
Lot 124, 25 registered rams to Colorado L. & L. S. Co.	47.00
Lot 125, 25 registered rams to Colorado L. & L. S. Co.	42.00
Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 126, 1 stud ram to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City	150.00
Lot 127, 1 stud ram to H. G. Avery	100.00
Lot 128, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	150.00
Lot 129, 1 stud ram to E. H. Street	185.00
Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company—	
Lot 130, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock	80.00
Lot 131, 1 stud ram to A. I. Eoff, Salem, Oregon	75.00
Lot 132, 1 stud ram to O. D. Glenn, Crawford, Colorado	80.00
Lot 134, 5 registered rams to E. A. Veo	69.00
Lot 135, 12 range rams to H. F. Dangberg L. & L. S. Co., Minden, Nevada	59.00
Lot 136, 25 ram lambs to J. T. Murdock, Heber City, Utah	44.00
Lot 137, 25 ram lambs to Colorado L. & L. S. Co.	37.00
Lot 138, 25 ram lambs to V. T. Bradley, Elsinore, Utah	30.00
Lot 139, 25 ram lambs to Jacob Sheep Co., Provo, Utah	27.00
Lot 151, 8 ram lambs to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah	43.00
L. G. Muir & Sons, Randolph, Utah—	
Lot 140, 1 stud ram to E. E. Watters, Rock Ford, Colorado	65.00
Lot 141, 1 stud ram to H. P. Ottosen	65.00
Casten Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah—	
Lot 149, 12 range rams to Dell Adams, Layton, Utah	45.00
Lot 150, 12 range rams to Colorado L. & L. S. Co.	42.50
Albert Pearson, Oakley, Utah—	
Lot 142, 1 stud ram to David Bethune, Montevue, Idaho	45.00
Lot 143, 1 stud ram to William Coleman	45.00
E. H. Street & Sons, Richfield, Utah—	
Lot 144, 1 stud ram to Odetta A. Cummings, Heber City, Ut.	80.00
Lot 145, 1 stud ram to Casten Olsen, Salt Lake City	150.00
M. J. Udy, Fielding, Utah—	
Lot M41, 1 stud ram to D. H. Adams, Layton, Utah	25.00
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 147, 1 stud ram to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City	100.00
Lot 148, 1 stud ram to Dell Singleton, American Fork, Utah	75.00

SUFFOLKS

Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho—

Lot 202, 10 ram lambs to Manti Livestock Co., Manti, Utah	39.00
Lot 203, 10 ram lambs to Ben Darrah, Shoshone, Idaho	50.00
Lot 204, 10 ram lambs to N. M. Scott, Dryden, Texas	44.00
Bartlett Brothers, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 205, 3 registered rams to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City	55.00

	Price Per Head		
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Strathmore, Alberta, Canada—			
Lot 206, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho.....	175.00	University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 207, 1 stud ram to Charles M. LaDue, Sheridan, Mont.....	125.00	Lot 253, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay	175.00
Lot 208, 1 stud ram lamb to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	200.00	Lot 254, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie	700.00
Lot 209, 5 registered rams to Utah-Colo. L. & L. S. Co.		Lot 255, 1 stud ram to Charles M. LaDue.....	150.00
Craig Colorado.....	76.00	Lot 256, 5 registered rams to R. M. Smith, Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Lot 210, 20 registered rams to John Archabal, Boise, Idaho.....	48.00	Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California—	
Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—			
Lot 211, 3 registered rams to Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Ida.	65.00	Lot 257, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	275.00
Lot 212, 5 registered ram lambs to L. E. Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	38.00	Lot 258, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	115.00
Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon—			
Lot 213, 1 stud ram to Nephi Suffolk Assn., Nephi, Utah.....	145.00	Lot 259, 5 registered rams to Utah-Colo. L. & L. S. Co.....	57.00
Lot 214, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	300.00	Lot 260, 10 registered rams to Roy A. Boley, Salt Lake City.....	53.00
Lot 215, 1 stud ram to Charles M. LaDue.....	125.00	Lot 261, 18 registered rams to John Archabal.....	49.00
Lot 217, 12 range rams to Wm. H. Wyatt, Salina, Utah.....	37.00	Lot 262, 20 registered rams to John Archabal.....	41.06
Lot 218, 3 range rams to J. B. White, Paradise, Utah.....	41.00	John J. Wolton, Opal, Wyoming—	
Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—			
Lot 220, 5 registered rams to David G. Smith.....	78.00	Lot 263, 10 registered rams to Bertagnole Brothers.....	37.00
Lot 221, 10 range rams to John Archabal.....	65.00	COLUMBIAS	
Lot 222, 10 ram lambs to Mountain Home Sheep Co., Mt. Home, Idaho.....	70.00	Ernest White, Kalispell, Montana—	
Lot 223, 15 ram lambs to Ben Darrah	70.00	Lot 301, 5 range rams to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah.....	55.00
Lot 273, 10 range rams to N. M. Scott.....	73.00	CORRIEDALES	
George B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah—			
Lot 264, 1 stud ram to Charles M. LaDue	75.00	King Brothers Company, Laramie, Wyoming—	
Lot 265, 5 registered rams to L. E. Vivion.....	35.00	Lot 302, 1 stud ram to Philmont Ranch, Cimarron, N. M.....	500.00
Lot 266, 8 ram lambs to Myron D. Childs, Springville, Utah.....	27.00	Lot 303, 1 stud ram to Philmont Ranch.....	320.00
S. P. Nielson & Sons, Nephi, Utah—			
Lot 226, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	85.00	Lot 304, 5 registered rams to Howard Sheridan, Hoover, So. Dakota	135.00
Lot 227, 4 registered rams to David G. Smith.....	50.00	Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 228, 10 range rams to William H. Wyatt.....	36.00	Lot 305, 1 stud ram to Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Ut.....	140.00
W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—			
Lot 229, 1 stud ram to Mike A. Nelson, Tremonton, Utah.....	130.00	Lot 306, 1 stud ram to W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada	210.00
Lot 230, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	180.00	Lot 307, 5 registered rams to Merle L. Drake, Challis, Idaho.....	82.50
Lot 231, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	130.00	Lot 308, 20 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas.....	50.00
Lot 232, 5 registered rams to David G. Smith.....	67.00	M. C. Naegle, Cornish, Utah—	
Lot 233, 3 registered rams to M. E. Noonon, Kremmling, Colo.....	45.00	Lot 309, 10 range rams to J. H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho.....	31.00
Luke J. Pasco, Pawling New York—			
Lot 267, 1 stud ram to Charles M. LaDue.....	150.00	Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—			
Lot 234, 1 stud ram to Frank Churruca, Caldwell, Idaho.....	125.00	Lot 310, 1 stud ram to Milo S. Marsden, Parowan, Utah.....	200.00
Lot 235, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	125.00	Lot 311, 4 registered rams to Merle L. Drake.....	90.00
Lot 236, 1 stud ram to Mike A. Nelson	95.00	COTSWOLDS	
Lot 237, 5 registered rams to Ricks & Murdock, Sugar City, Idaho.....	62.00	Casten Olsen, Salt Lake City—	
Lot 270, 5 registered rams to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake.....	57.00	Lot 312, 10 range rams to Bertagnole Bros., Salt Lake City.....	21.00
Lot 271, 5 registered rams to John Archabal	55.00	Elmer G. Peterson, Tremonton, Utah—	
Lot 272, 5 registered rams to John Archabal	61.00	Lot 314, 5 ram lambs to Virgil P. Jacobson, Ftn. Green, Ut.....	15.00
Lot 238, 6 range rams to N. M. Scott.....	56.00	LINCOLNS	
George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah—			
Lot 239, 1 stud ram to John Archabal	38.00	Robert S. Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah—	
Lot 240, 5 registered ram lambs to David G. Smith.....	30.00	Lot 356, 1 stud ram to Williams & Pauly, Deer Lodge, Mont.....	75.00
Lot 241, 16 ram lambs to Manti Livestock Co.....	26.00	Ivan G. Epperson, Jerome, Idaho—	
Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—			
Lot 242, 1 stud ram to Emmett Elizonda, Montrose, Colo.....	100.00	Lot 315, 6 registered rams to O. A. Schulz & Son, Sheridan, Montana	30.00
Lot 243, 1 stud ram to Wm. Schoenfeld, Heyburn, Idaho.....	100.00	Lot 316, 8 registered rams to D. H. Adams, Layton, Utah.....	29.00
Lot 245, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	600.00	Casten Olsen, Salt Lake City—	
Lot 246, 5 registered rams to Mike A. Nelson.....	46.00	Lot 317, 10 range rams to O. A. Schulz & Son	30.00
Lot 247, 248, 9 registered rams to John Archabal.....	51.00	Lot 318, 10 range rams to O. A. Schulz & Son.....	25.00
Lot 249, 10 range rams to J. H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho.....	38.00	Elmer G. Peterson, Tremonton, Utah—	
Thomas & Patrick, Heber City, Utah—			
Lot 250, 1 stud ram lamb to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	175.00	Lot 319, 4 range rams to G. E. Stanfield, Weiser, Idaho.....	26.00
Lot 252, 4 registered ram lambs to Bertagnole Bros., Salt Lake	35.00	Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—	
		Lot 51, 1 stud ram to Elmer G. Peterson, Tremonton, Utah.....	40.00
		University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
		Lot 325, 1 stud ram to Mark Hansen, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	65.00
		Lot 325, 5 registered rams to Williams & Pauly.....	65.00
		Lot 346, 5 registered rams to O. A. Schulz & Son.....	57.00
		OXFORDS	
		Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon—	
		Lot 326, 2 registered rams to J. A. Coppinger & Son, Dur- ango, Colorado	59.00
		C. P. Kizer & Son, Harrisburg, Oregon—	
		Lot 327, 3 registered rams to J. A. Coppinger & Son.....	60.00

Big Packer Buying Methods Attacked

THE Secretary of Agriculture, on August 12, issued a complaint against Armour and Company, Swift and Company, Wilson and Company, and the Cudahy Packing Company. The complaint includes the Western Produce Company and the Amarillo Poultry and Egg Company, both of Texas and claimed to be subsidiaries of the Wilson Company. The Fort Worth Poultry and Egg Company also is included as a subsidiary of Armour and Company.

There are six counts in the complaint. Number 5 appears to be based on the trouble that developed in Texas last fall at the opening of the turkey season. It is charged "that the respondents, and each of them, did refuse to buy and did refrain from buying from certain vendors any turkeys purchased by such vendors in any place outside of the Brownwood trade territory in the State of Texas."

The language of paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the complaint follows:

(3) That the respondents, and each of them, acting directly and indirectly through their duly constituted officers, agents, employees, and subsidiaries, between January 1, 1926, and the date hereof, in the States of Texas, Illinois, and Colorado, and in divers other states, have engaged in a course of business and done acts for the purpose, or with the effect, of manipulating or controlling prices at which packer products were purchased in commerce, and of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling, and dealing in packer products, and of restraining commerce, in that respondents, and each of them, have, without good and sufficient reason therefor, purchased coolers owned and used by their competitors, and have artificially and without reasonable cause fixed and maintained prices which they, and each of them, would pay for various packer products, and have done other acts for the purpose, or with the effect, of driving their competitors out of business.

(4) That between January 1, 1934, and the date hereof the respondents, and each of them, acting as aforesaid and while engaged in business in the States of Texas, Illinois, Colorado, and divers other states, did conspire, combine, agree, and arrange, each with the others named herein as respondents, and with divers other persons not subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, to apportion territory

for carrying on business in commerce, and to apportion purchases of various packer products in commerce, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce.

(6) That between August 15, 1921, and the date hereof, respondents and each of them, acting as aforesaid and while engaged in business as aforesaid in the States of Texas, Colorado, Illinois, and in divers other states, engaged in and used certain unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices and devices in connection with the purchase of livestock in the said states and divers other states, in that the respondents, and each of them, agreed expressly and impliedly, each with another and with all of the respondents, to apportion between and among themselves the amount of livestock they, and each of them, would purchase throughout the United States, and did further buy competing packing houses and the business of competing packers in order to reduce or eliminate competition and to enable respondents and each of them to enlarge and increase their buying power at the various stockyards and throughout the United States, and to enable them and each of them to buy a greater number of livestock without disturbing materially the apportionment of purchases so agreed upon between respondents.

(7) That the respondents, and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the States of Texas, Illinois, and Colorado, and in divers other states, between August 15, 1921, and the date hereof, purchased the business and property of competing packers and engaged in a course of business and did acts for the purpose, and with the effect of, manipulating or controlling prices in commerce of livestock purchased by them, and each of them, as a part of the requirements of raw material necessary to carry on the packing business in commerce, and with the effect of restraining commerce in the purchase of livestock.

(8) That the respondents, and each of them, acting as aforesaid in the states aforesaid and in divers other states, conspired, combined, agreed, and arranged to apportion purchases of livestock in commerce, and to manipulate and control the purchase price of livestock, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce which respond-

ents, and each of them, would pay, and to manipulate and control prices in commerce of said livestock.

As the Secretary's complaint is drawn, it makes no specific mention of cattle, hogs, or sheep, but would indicate that there is evidence as to improper actions in the purchase of all classes of livestock. Last spring there was considerable discussion at some eastern markets over hog buying practices, but the Wool Grower is not informed as to that situation, nor as to what ideas or evidence forms the basis of the general but very strong language of the present complaint.

The accused packers have been given until September 11 to file answers to the complaint, after which public hearings will be held at Fort Worth and other places.

The Filer Sale

A GOOD level of prices was maintained at the ram sale at Filer, Idaho, on August 11. Under spirited bidding 123 lots went through the ring in quick time.

The top of the sale was \$245 paid by C. E. Nicholson, Jr., of Boise Idaho, for a Suffolk stud consigned by the University of Idaho. A pen of five Suffolk ram lambs entered by E. R. Kelsey of Burley, Idaho, sold at \$109 each to Eugene Looney of Boise, and a pen of ten Hampshire yearling rams from the flock of S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho, were bought by P. J. Connolly of Weiser, Idaho, at \$95 a head.

The two Suffolk stud rams sold averaged \$192.50; the yearling Suffolks made \$59.04 and the lambs, \$33.21. In the Hampshire section, the five studs sold averaged \$133, with the top \$225 paid by S. W. McClure for an entry of E. R. Kelsey. Hampshire yearlings averaged \$38.28 and ram lambs, \$26.94. The average on all the yearling Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds was \$41.21 and on the lambs, \$27.94. The only lot of white-faced rams in the sale went to P. J. Connolly at \$31 a head. They were entered by Tom Bell of Rupert, Idaho.

The sale at Filer is an annual one conducted by the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

LAMB stew a hearty meal for growing children.

LAMB chops and Waldorf salad for your party luncheon.

LAMB makes a delicious meat loaf.

NATIONAL LAMB EVENT!

By Redman B. Davis, National Live Stock and Meat Board

A NATION-WIDE drive in the interest of lamb is under way!

An intensive campaign to be known as the "National Lamb Event" is being launched on a wide front.

Chain store, meat retail, and grocery organizations across the country have pledged their full support to lamb interests of the United States to push lamb sales in every way possible.

Marketing agencies, including the National Live Stock Exchange, the National Live Stock Marketing Association, and the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, are putting the full force of their organizations back of this intensive effort.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board, representing all branches of the livestock and meat industry, has been designated as the coordinating organization for this big movement, with the Institute of American Meat Packers cooperating.

Many Interests Participate

All of this is the result of a series of conferences arranged by lamb interests under the leadership of the National Wool Growers Association, and held in Chicago the week of August 9. Participating with the lamb men in these meetings were representatives of processing, marketing, and distributing agencies.

Heading the delegation of lamb men at the conference was F. R. Marshall, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. Other organizations represented were the following: National Association of Food Chains, National Association of Retail Grocers, National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, National Live Stock Marketing Association, National Live Stock Exchange, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Institute of American Meat Packers, Individual Packing Companies, National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Show Need for Lamb Campaign

Stressing the need for a campaign to increase the use of lamb, Mr. Marshall and the representatives of the lamb raisers, called attention to the price fluctuations of the lamb market during the past few months. These fluctuations, they state, have been of real concern to both producers and processors. Greater stability of lamb prices is essential, in their opinion.

LAMB is one of our most wholesome foods.

Mr. Marshall stated that because of the excellent range conditions this season, there is every indication that the proportion of the lamb crop coming to market in September and October will be larger than a year ago. He presented figures for the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered under federal inspection in April, May, June, and July this year, which showed that the slaughter for these months exceeded that for the same months last year.

Predicts Larger Fall Receipts

Mr. Marshall estimated that the federally inspected sheep and lamb slaughter for September would be around 1,-

LAMB and mint apples make an excellent flavor combination.

700,000 head and for October about 1,800,000 head as compared with 1,592,912 head and 1,741,798 head respectively for these two months in 1936. He brought out that there has been an increasing slaughter of lambs since 1931 and that the meat trade has not yet become adjusted to these larger supplies.

"If the prices of live lambs in September and October this year decline below those of June, as they did a year ago, the fall prices will be materially below those of last year," said Mr. Marshall, "and this, in spite of a 25 per cent increase in the cost of pro-

ducing lambs. The present and prospective supplies and prices, in the light of events in 1936 and already in 1937, suggest that a very bad situation for lamb raisers and associated interests can be averted by a September-October campaign rather than waiting to start after the bottom has been struck."

Urge Early Start on Campaign

The value of getting an early start in the lamb drive was stressed by representatives of the lamb interests, as well as by R. C. Pollock, General Manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Mr. Pollock stated that in recent talks with lamb men in various sections, they had emphasized the fact that any effort for lamb should not be started too late. "The general theme of their remarks," said Mr. Pollock, "was 'Let's get started before we get stuck.'"

National Lamb Survey Made

William Witfield Woods, President of the Institute of American Meat Packers, stated that the institute had made a national survey to determine the relative consumption of lamb in various sections of the United States. This survey, he said, had made it possible to locate the areas where lamb consumption is lowest. Mr. Woods stated that all of this information is available for the retailer organizations and other interests participating in the campaign.

All Interests Behind Drive

"The packing industry," said Mr. Woods, "is ready to put its entire selling organization behind lamb, to talk lamb and to push lamb in every possible way. Packer salesmen in every part of the country will be a big factor in the success of this undertaking."

John A. Logan, Executive Vice President of the National Association of Foods Chains, said that he appreciated having the facts concerning the lamb situation, showing a definite need for action, as presented by Mr. Marshall and others. This information, he said,

(Continued on page 22)

NATIONAL LAMB EVENT

The National Wool Growers Association, representing all lamb interests in the United States, have requested all lamb packers and retail outlets to join with them in promoting the sale of an abundant supply of high quality lamb now coming to market.

The following interests have pledged their wholehearted support:

National Association of Food Chains

National Association of Retail Meat Dealers

National Association of Retail Grocers

Institute of American Meat Packers

National Live Stock and Meat Board

The National Lamb Event Is On!

1937-38

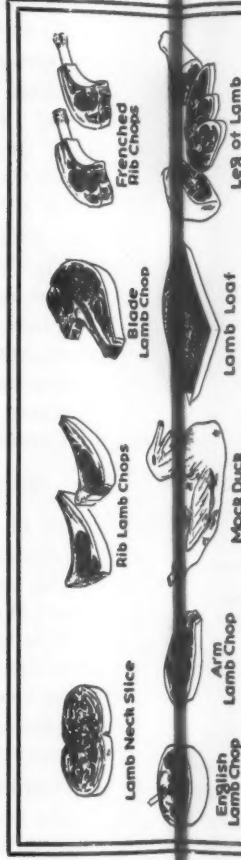
*Benefit by Joining This Big Movement
to Boost Lamb Sales*

USE THESE ILLUSTRATIONS OF LAMB CUTS AND
CHART IN FEATURING LAMB IN YOUR ADS

Use this

Proof

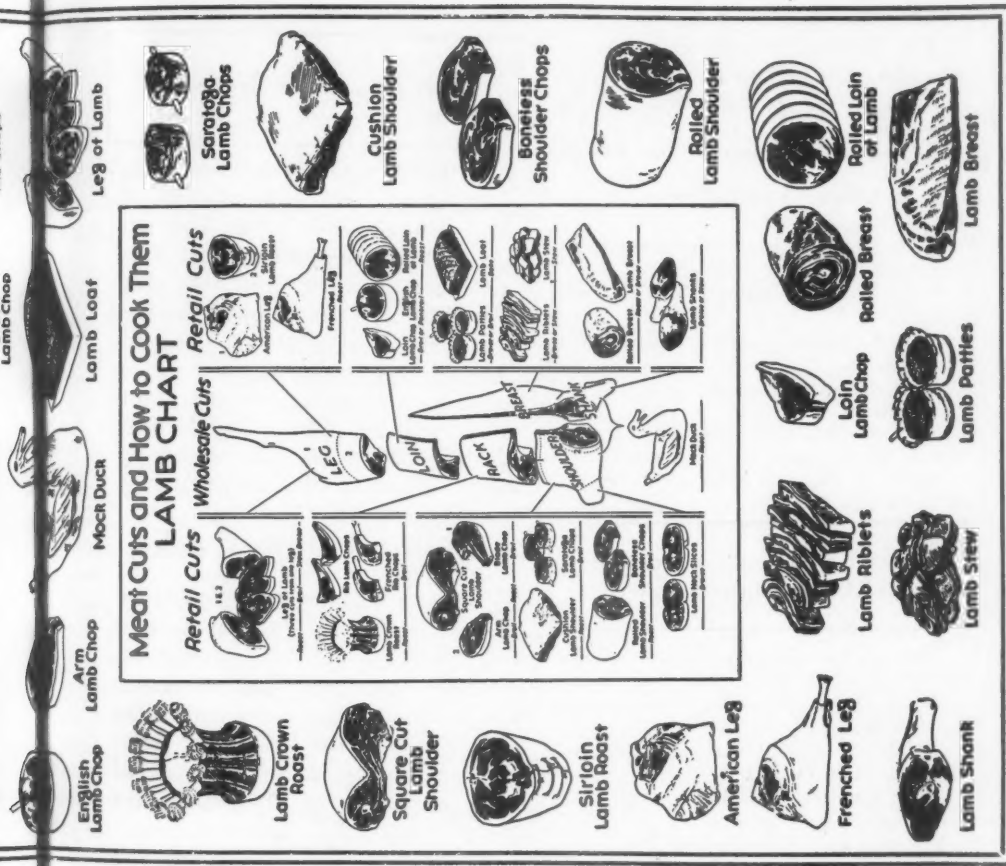
to Make



Pictures

for

**Proof
to Make
Your
Cuts
If desired
Mats can
be
furnished
Upon
Request**



Your Newspaper or Printer Will Make Printing Plates from the Mat Which Will Be Supplied on Your Request.

Let's All Join the

NATIONAL LAMB EVENT

(Poster issued by National Livestock and Meat Board)

National Lamb Event

(Continued from page 19)

is valuable and will serve as a basis for putting the full force of his selling organization behind the nation-wide lamb sales promotion.

Walter A. Pauli of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, represented that organization in the absence of John A. Kotal, secretary. Reached by telephone, Mr. Kotal asserted that his association in annual

Serve LAMB for the company meal.

convention has pledged 100 per cent support to the campaign.

Secretary Theodore Christianson of the National Retail Grocers' Association and R. M. Kiefer, also of this association, stated that their organization will cooperate fully in the National Lamb Event as they have in similar events in the past. They stressed the value, not only of this proposed effort but also of a long-time program of education in behalf of lamb, especially in areas of low lamb consumption.

Paul G. Adams, Executive Vice President of the National Live Stock Exchange, and P. O. Wilson, Secretary of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, pledged the hearty support of their respective marketing organizations.

Mr. Marshall, as spokesman for lamb growers and feeders, expressed his appreciation of the interest displayed in the conference and the wholehearted support pledged by the various interests in carrying forward the National Lamb Event. He assured those present that lamb interests throughout the nation are solidly behind the lamb drive and will give it every cooperation.

Intensive Promotion Now Under Way

Although the special advertising of lamb by retail outlets does not actually start until the week of September 20, other promotional activities are already well under way. Streamers, posters,

advertising copy, lamb charts, lamb display suggestions, etc., are being rushed to the offices of the national chain, meat retailer and grocer organizations for redistribution to their stores throughout the country.

Publicity material concerning the campaign has already appeared in daily and weekly papers as well as in live-stock market, breed, and meat and grocery trade publications. In other words, the plans are well laid, and the stage has been set for a lamb drive which will reach every nook and corner of the country.

The following is a list of the persons attending the various meetings:

A. J. Peavey, Jr., Idaho Wool Growers Association.

G. N. Winder, Colorado Wool Growers Association.

J. B. Wilson, Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

S. M. Jorgensen, Utah Wool Growers Association.

F. R. Marshall, National Wool Growers Association.

John A. Logan, National Association of Food Chains.

C. B. Denman, National Association of Food Chains.

Raymond W. Miller, National Association of Food Chains.

Harry J. Eustaco, National Association of Food Chains.

Serve baked apples with roast LAMB for a taste tempter.

Theodore Christiansen, National Association of Retail Grocers.

R. M. Kiefer, National Association of Retail Grocers.

Walter A. Pauli, National Association of Retail Meat Dealers.

T. A. Conners, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

B. O. Dixon, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Albert H. Merrill, Kreger Grocery and Baking Company.

Wm. Whitfield Woods, Institute of American Meat Packers.

Wesley Hardenbergh, Institute of American Meat Packers.

H. R. Davison, Institute of American Meat Packers.

Geo. M. Lewis, Institute of American Meat Packers.

Paul G. Adams, National Live Stock Exchange.

P. O. Wilson, National Live Stock Marketing Association.

W. J. Unruh, Cudahy Packing Company.

M. G. O'Shea, Cudahy Packing Company.

Walter A. Netsch, Armour and Co.

E. N. Wentworth, Armour and Co.

Paul Smith, Swift and Company.

H. W. Tilson, Swift and Company.

C. R. Hood, Wilson and Company.

G. B. Thorne, Wilson and Company.

R. C. Pollock, National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Redman B. Davis, National Live Stock and Meat Board.

H. Howard Biggar, National Live Stock and Meat Board.

LAMB roast is delicious hot or cold.

LAMB is easily digested.

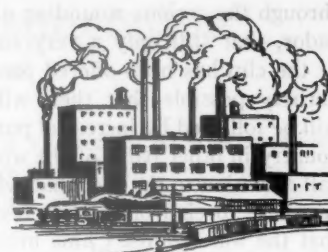
(Editor's Note: The boxed statements about lamb appearing with this article and elsewhere in this issue were prepared by the National Live Stock and Meat Board as "Hot Shots about Lamb" for advertising copy to be used as slogans, posters, window streamers, case displays, counter cards, and so forth. As an apple campaign is also to be in progress during the National Lamb Event, the hot shots include apples in a number of instances.)

Utah's Lamb Week

THE work of the Utah Wool Growers Association to promote lamb consumption usually concentrated into one week the latter part of August was postponed this year to move along with National Lamb Event, which starts September 20. Utah's special lamb week will run from September 23 to October 2.

The livestock committee of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce is giving excellent cooperation to both the National Lamb Event and the special Utah Week. At a luncheon on Friday, September 10, all parties interested in the movement—representatives of leading hotels, restaurants, meat dealers, railroads, producers, food chains, grocers, meat retailers and local packers—heard the plans for the event outlined and pledged their support to the event. The Producers Livestock Marketing Association furnished the lamb for the occasion.

National Wool Marketing



Corporation News Bulletin

Grower Owned and Operated

THE wool market has been and still is marking time. As a result, its future trend is causing much speculation on the part of growers, dealers and manufacturers.

The last 30 days has seen the development of several new factors that are about lined up equally on both the bullish and bearish side. The pronounced bulls on the market are holding steadfastly to their position that wool is in a strong position—that it has inherent strength. The bears see in this continued lack of buying interest, the slump in the stock market and developments abroad, particularly in the Far East, cause for feeling that the expected strength will not develop. Accordingly, it might be well for us to check again the factors that always influence the course of commodity markets such as wool.

Supply of Wool Not Heavy

Supply always is a vital price-determining factor. The estimate on the domestic clip for 1937, as released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently, was 367,359,000 pounds, to which should be added about 60 million pounds of pulled wool. This will represent an increase of about 2 per cent over that of 1936, or practically the same as the average from 1931 to 1935. Figures on the preliminary estimates on foreign production indicate an increase in production of about the same percentage throughout the entire Southern Hemisphere, that is, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. However, the carry-over from the Southern Hemisphere this year was one of the lightest on record, which will serve to decrease the total supply of wool in comparison with a year ago. In fact, wool stocks the world over this year have been at a new low. Accordingly, we are in a better shape to handle this increase in supply. For that reason, all are willing to agree that the existing supply is a bullish, rather than a bearish factor.

Consumption for Year High

Consumption, which reflects demand, is another most important factor. Figures available for the first seven months show a consumption equivalent to 352 million pounds of wool, which by this time will probably be closer to 400 million, or very little under the equivalent of the total domestic shorn and pulled wool production. This consumption is considerably higher than a year ago, and is far in excess of the average from 1924 to 1933, which was 519 million pounds. The fact, however, that since March the weekly consumption of wool has been falling off is taken

by some to make for a situation detrimental to the wool market, especially since advices from the wool goods market indicate a rapid diminishing of the back-log of order, the suspension of operations on the part of some of the small mills, the failure of the retail trade to snap up tropical worsteds and other summer fabrics which have been offered, a dull demand for men's wear, and only a fair volume of women's wear goods moving.

However, a review of past years consistently reveals the fact that on the average the period that we have just gone through is generally recognized as being a period of declining consumption. It is the in-between season, and accordingly, too much importance cannot be attached to the slowness of the immediate trade.

Foreign Situation Vital Factor

The trade agrees that the foreign situation at the present holds the key to the wool market. Since supplies in this country have been rapidly consumed, unless we reach sub-normal consumption, further importations will be necessary before next year's clip is available. Accordingly, the domestic market should be on a world market basis—a situation that does not exist at the present time, the domestic price being below foreign importing parity.

On August 30 the sales opened at Sydney 4 cents higher than June, and 20 to 25 per cent higher than a year ago. The real feature of the sales was the absence of Japanese and American competition. From Sydney the sales moved to Adelaide, and again the competition was furnished principally by England, Germany and France, with Japan and America still out of the market. Prices weakened, the early advance scored was wiped out. Here is where close followers of the market split. One group sees in the absence of Japanese buying the withdrawal of that most important textile manufacturing country from the world's wool markets. Obviously, since they had publicly announced their intended purchase of practically 25 per cent of the Australian clip, their withdrawal would be most serious unless it was purely a political matter, that is, their withdrawal from this particular market would simply mean their shifting from that section of the world to South America.

The bulls, on the other hand, feel that it is unwise to attach too much significance to Japan's withdrawal, calling attention to the fact that the sales opened right at the time when relations between Japan and England were strained

through the serious wounding of their Ambassador, that still only a very small proportion of the clip has been offered for sale, that it is entirely possible that their withdrawal there will be followed by increased purchases by that country in other parts of the world. They also call attention to the fact that releases from the Japanese foreign office have been to the effect that the war against China must be carried to the bitter end. To do it, especially with the fighting extending over into the winter months, it will be necessary to outfit large numbers of troops and a vast amount of wool will be consumed in blankets and uniforms of the fighting men. That Japan, too, in order to maintain favorable credit balances, must increase her manufacture of textiles if at all possible, rather than decrease them.

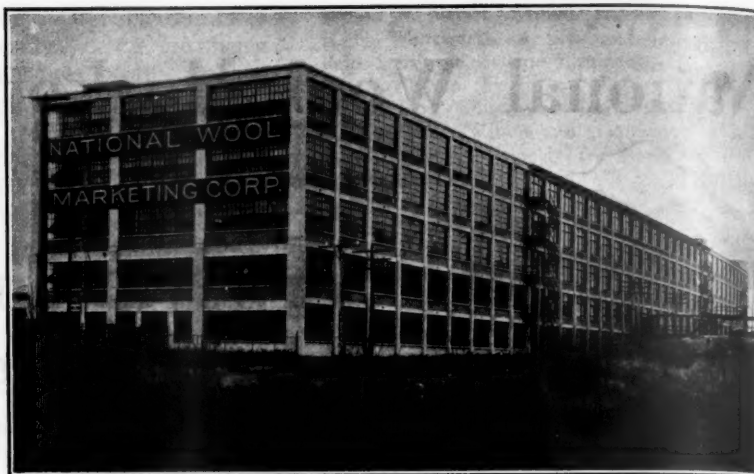
We are inclined more toward the latter point of view, and feel that a crucial point has not been reached in those countries, and the next 60 days will tell the story. The fact that America has been out of the market is more easily understood by simply reviewing our high consumption and the fact that there is still wool available and this uncertainty does exist.

In other parts of the world, particularly South America, contracting of wool on sheeps' backs is now going on at prices that indicate strength rather than weakness. A survey of industrial conditions abroad indicates that due to re-armament programs and general industrial conditions Europe has really out-stripped the United States in improvement. Their industrial production has reached new high peaks, the purchasing power of the workers has increased, the war clouds, that seemingly get heavier at times, are increasing the consumption of wool. Domestic conditions, outside of the wool market itself, are hardly bearish. The labor situation in the textile industry seems to be improving, wage levels continue to advance, industrial production has increased. True, the stock market has taken a slump with increasing war reports, but in view of the neutrality law that is not at all unexpected.

Trading in the Country Slow

A recent survey of conditions in both the territory and fleece wool states still reveals a considerable amount of the 1937 clip in the direct control of growers and their bankers. It is roughly estimated that there are between 35 and 40 million pounds of wool still available, and bankers in practically all cases are solidly behind their borrowers, urging the holding of wool rather than dumping it on the market at this time. The same situation exists on the part of all sellers, there being little or no disposition to sell wool to manufacturers at prices manufacturers would like to pay and feel they are justified in paying at the present time. This makes, of course, for a stronger market.

The movement of wool in the last 30 days in the country has been very light. Prices for wool of average shrinkage in the territory states ranged mostly from 32 to 35 cents, with some of the heavier shrinking wool selling down to 30 cents and below.



One of the large wool warehouses operated by the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston, Massachusetts, where the grading and preparation of raw wool for the market is conducted on a careful and efficient basis.

At Boston, quotations must necessarily be nominal in the absence of any active trading. Sellers were quoting firm prices, which on a clean basis for fine French combing, average to good, ranged from 96 cents to \$1.00. At the same time, some of the lots of this wool have been picked up from 90 to 92 cents, but no large quantities can be purchased at that price. Territory three-eighths blood combing has nominal quotations of 87 to 89 cents, but again that is a sellers' quotation, and there has been little disposition on the part of buyers to bid that price. For the fleece wools an exceptional lot of quarter blood bright combing was quoted at 45 cents in the grease, but the market really is from 42 to 43 cents for Ohio, Michigan and similar three-eighths and quarter blood wools. However, remember, there really has not been enough wool sold in the last two or three weeks to quote a market.

National Not Pessimistic Over the Future

While the recent trend of events, particularly in Australia, has not been exactly to our liking, and the future top markets both in this country and on the Continent have shown some weakness, we still feel that there is sufficient ground to be optimistic rather than pessimistic as to the future, citing again as our reasons the low levels of both domestic and world supplies, and the relatively favorable demand situation for wool goods in general due to improved economic conditions. Let us remind you again of the usual slackness in the wool trade at this season and the fact that rarely does the market show strength until the last of September or the first of October. However, we do feel foreign political developments must be studied with increasing care, and that what happens in the Far East and in the Mediterranean within the next 60 days will be quite a price-determining factor for the domestic wool market. It is not a time for anyone to become bearish. It is a time when bargaining power counts, and combined faith born of facts on the part of the selling agencies. To the growers whose wool is still unconsigned we say to hold—do not weaken. If you would consign it to the National, the wool will give us added bargaining power, and we can be more of a strengthening factor.

Whet your appetite with
LAMB.

Wool Imports and Consumption For First Half Of 1937

IMPORTS of wool of the apparel class during the first five months of 1937 were over twice as great as in the same period of 1936, according to statistics furnished in the monthly bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

From January to June this year, 111,186,000 pounds (actual weight) of this class of wool came into our markets from abroad as against 52,725,000 pounds in the same period the year previous, while the imports of all kinds of wool, carpet, mohair and camel hair included, for the 1937 five-month period totaled 210,000,000 pounds, as compared to 109,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1936.

The same source gives the total consumption of apparel-class wool during the first six months of this year as 151,000,000 pounds (scoured), which was 15 per cent more than was consumed in the first half of 1936. The weekly average rate of consumption reached its high point in the first half of this year in March at 6,580,000 pounds (scoured wool), and then receded each month until it stood at 5,010,000 pounds in June. The drop in the June consumption, however, was in foreign wools only, the consumption of domestic wools remaining for that month the same as in May.

At the end of June this year, dealers were holding nearly twice as much wool of the apparel class as they had on hand at the end of March, but manufacturers' and topmakers' stocks were less than their holdings at the end of the first quarter. Stocks of apparel-class wool (both shorn and pulled wools, on greasy shorn basis) held by both dealers and manufacturers at the end of March totaled 236,600,000 pounds, and by the end of June, their holdings had reached 306,400,000 pounds. This total, however, was about 30 per cent below the stocks on hand at the end of June, 1936.

Traffic and Transportation

By Chas. E. Blaine,
Traffic Counsel

Hearings in Livestock Complaints

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned for hearing on October 11, 1937, 10:00 o'clock A. M. (Standard Time) at the Public Utilities Commission, Denver, Colo., before Examiner Weaver, No. 27812, American National Live Stock Assn., et al. v. Abilene & Southern Ry. Co., et al., also Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 4385, Rules Governing Stocker or Feeder Cattle Rates.

In No. 27812, the American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers Association, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and other Texas producer organizations, by complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission late in July, 1937, assail as unreasonable under section 1 and unjustly discriminatory under section 2 of the Interstate Commerce Act Item 30 of Transcontinental Tariff No. 52-D, which, briefly stated, requires subsequent reshipment by rail carriers as prerequisite to the application of the 85 per cent basis of rates on stocker or feeder livestock moving between points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, western New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, on the one hand, and all territory east thereof, on the other hand. Complainants seek cease-and-desist order and request that defendants be authorized by the commission to waive the collection of the outstanding technical undercharges.

I. & S. No. 4385 grew out of schedules filed by Transcontinental and Pacific Freight Bureau lines to become effective August 1, 1937, and later, wherein it is proposed to apply the fat livestock rates on shipments of stockers and feeders unless the consignee thereof executes an affidavit that no portion of such shipment is intended for or will be used or sold for dairy purposes at any time whatsoever. The present regulations provide that the 85 per cent basis of rates will apply on such shipments unless some portion of the stock is sold or used for dairy purposes within 30 days after arrival at destination. Therefore, the schedules

would, if allowed to become effective, eliminate the present 30-day period in connection with stockers or feeders which might be sold or used for dairy purposes more than 30 days after arrival at destination.

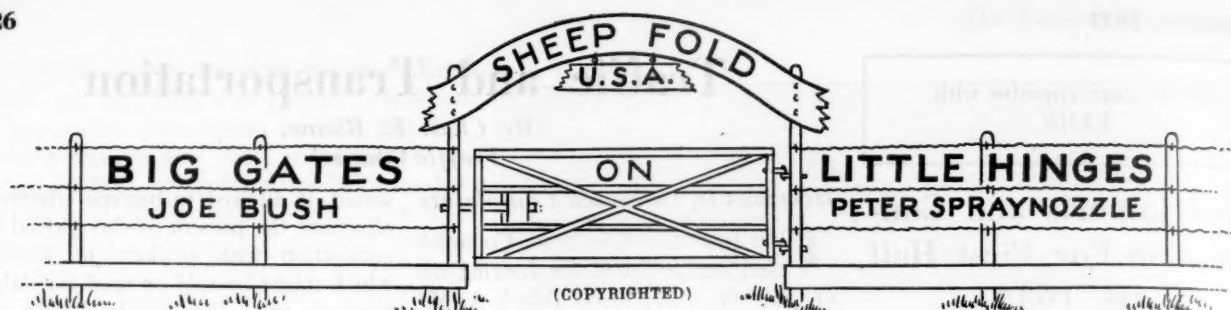
Consequently, the livestock producer organizations above named filed joint petition with the commission for suspension of the proposed rules, and the commission issued its order of suspension.

Loading and Unloading Legislation

In hearings before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry during the closing week of July, 1937, the American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers Association, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Highland-Hereford Breeders Association, Livestock Traffic Association, and the National Live Stock Marketing Association adduced testimony and offered other evidence in opposition to S. 2129, a bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, for the purpose of giving the Secretary of Agriculture jurisdiction over loading and unloading livestock at public stock yards and depriving the Interstate Commerce Commission of such jurisdiction.

The services concerned are a part of transportation and remuneration therefor is included in the line-haul rates.

The hearings revealed that, while the Legislative Committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission had originally adopted a favorable report on the bill, it had later reconsidered the matter in the light of protests made against the measure by the organizations above named. In its later report to Chairman Smith of the committee by Commissioner Eastman, chairman of the commission's legislative committee, a suggestion was made of language for amendment of present law to remove any question as to jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over unloading charges that are required to be included in the line-haul rate.



"THE ROUND-UP IN SHEEPFOLD"

Where big gates swing on little hinges—
Where I like to sit un chin—
Vid Joe Bush in late September,
When the "round-up's" drifting in—
Broad back'd ewes, un white faced cattle
By the hundreds from the hills.

Drifting in to home range pastures
To be finished, sold un shipped—
Ear marked in the packing houses—
T-bone steaks—un sirloin tips,
Lamb chops—lamb roast—un hamburger
For the "Wimpys" everywhere.

Out here on the bunch grass ranches—
Of the inter-mountain West—
Rounding up the scattered cattle
Is no simple "Dude" ranch quest.
In the canyons—over mountains,
Grease wood, scrub oak, sage brush range,
Cow hands don't ride bridle pathways
When they're rounding up the strays.

When the round-up days are over—
When the snow drifts in the hills,
When the "tally" shows an increase—
(Slick ears tallied in as twins)
We'll hang up our chaps un saddles—
Coil the lass rope round the horn—
Feed un do the chores of winter
Until another spring is born.

THE month of August, 1937, has been a month of importance to the men interested in the wool industry: hearings before Congress, the Wyoming wool growers at Kemmerer, the board meeting of the National Wool Growers, un the ram sale in Salt Lake City—all interesting to the men concerned.

Joe Bush un me have attended many wool growers' conventions, state un national. At the Wyoming meeting, August 3-6, looked like everything vas so well organized—even the wishes of the visitors un delegates were anticipated un provided for.

Across the hall in the hotel from Joe Bush un me vas one feller (by his lonesome mind) playing old sol—vhy any-one would vant to play solitary at a wool growers' convention, but there he vas—a bottle in case of a snake bite, a box of Copenhagen, the deck in his hand, the spread on the table—playing un singing "A wee Dock un Doris."

One flock master from Casper, Wyoming, had a Sunday school class at home, un so that he might fix up his lesson leaf, the Gideons had left him a textbook. The Gideons, so

they told Joe Bush un me, once run sheep on the Big Piney range, but were now vid Abraham un Jacob in the New Jerusalem country.

After the banquet Joe und me felt we would like to attend a revival service. We were directed to the Shell Chateau, an sure enough there vas a revival in full swing. Joe un me were given a wonderful welcome—also we were revived—(took all night). But when the sun came up to see vhat the night had done, there vas Joe un me "vid a rainbow round our shoulders," singing "Let a little sunshine in" to the tune of "Just as the sun went down," "On a bicycle built for two."

Everything was so spontaneous—the hospitality of the city of Kemmerer so wide open, the visitors un delegates to the convention so happy, the spirit of good fellowship so contagious—that even government officials let down their back hair (one almost smiled once, but recovered un put back the frown government men wear to impress taxpayers vid their importance).

Joe Bush says that when Washington, D. C., crystal gazers who try to regiment all business—to run all business by "electrical transcription" from the capitol of the state un the nation by remote control—come before a wool growers' convention, they should be sure that their theories can fit in vid the facts that experience has taught the flock masters, or else they will find themselves all tied round vid a wooly string un their regimental orders laid on the table.

Nature, the elements, summer un winter, the markets, the range, the winter feed on the home ranch—all bring up questions the flock master must know or find an answer for—not sometime but at the moment. His investment is not dead metal in a box but an investment alive un on the hoof—that beds down wherever that investment happens to be when dark pulls down the draperies of night.

Wool growers who stay in the business must know their business—make no mistake about that. Government agents may have a theory to apply to a probable event, but the flock master must meet conditions as they ebb un flow. The markets for wool, the ram, the lamb un the range rambling ewe must have his attention, not sometime but now.

Joe Bush says the paragraph I have just written applies not only to the men in the wool business, but to the men who produce cattle, corn, wheat, fruit—the entire picture of American agriculture. He may be listed as a clodhopper, a rube, hayseed, apple-knocker, shepherd or cow-waddie, but he must know his business—know how to apply the trend of current events to his business on the farm, the orchard, the range un the ranch.

Und so it is that when men who guess—who prove everything by dizzy lines on a chart, who work out their program by the events of yesterday—read a paper to the men and women at a range or ranch convention, they want to be sure their theories will be somewhere in the neighborhood of what experience has taught the rancher or else when they look up from their reading will find their audience, like Rip Van Winkle's little dog Snyder, has wandered away and "Way round 'em, Shep" won't bring 'em back, even though

their paper has the o. k. of an officer of the President's cabinet.

Joe Bush says:

Give us leaders, men of vision—men to lead us here un now,
Men whose feet have trod the furrow—men whose hands have held the plow.

Give us leaders and from yonder will come men of flocks and herds
Men of corn and grain and cotton—men by thousands yet unheard,
Men who glory in their calling, men who love the soil and sod,
Men who see in every sunrise, a "Good Morning!" nod from God.

Rambouillet Meeting

THE American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association held its forty-ninth annual meeting at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City on August 24. A dinner preceded the meeting, over which President W. D. Candland presided. The principal business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted in the naming of J. W. Owens of Ozona, Texas, as the new president and John K. Madsen of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, as vice president. Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, was reelected as a director and D. T. Jones of San Angelo, Texas, was selected as a new member of that board. Mrs. Dwight Lincoln is secretary-treasurer of the Rambouillet Association and has offices at Marysville, Ohio.

development of the research program of the laboratory.

It is expected that the breeding program will be initiated this fall. The plan is to test various systems of breeding, including different intensities of inbreeding and crossbreeding and the value of selection based on the use of proved sires in order that breeding methods may be devised that will assist in the development of more uniform, adaptable and productive strains of sheep.

In addition it is hoped that better

techniques for use in the selection of breeding stock may be developed. Accompanying the breeding studies will be fundamental studies on the wool and mutton qualities of the sheep produced. The entire research program of the laboratory will be coordinated with, and will supplement that which has been conducted by the bureau at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois.

The selection of a director will be made through a regularly announced Civil Service examination.

The Sydney Ram Sales



Four Special Stud Corriedale Rams, bred by Mr. Thos. B. Macfarlane at Cullingral, New South Wales, and sold in the Sydney Ram Sale at an average of \$1600 each.

Research Program In Sheep Breeding Instituted

PLANS for a regional research laboratory, with headquarters at Dubois, Idaho, for improvement of sheep for western ranges through the application of breeding methods have recently been completed, according to an announcement made by Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The laboratory will be the coordinating unit and headquarters for a research program in which experiment stations in twelve western states are to participate.

The states which have approved the program in cooperation with the laboratory are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These states have appointed collaborators to assist in the

PRICES at the principal ram sale in Australia, held in June, were the highest since 1919. In the Merino classes, 1848 selected and stud rams averaged \$175.

Mr. George B. S. Falkiner, owner of Haddon Rig stud, sold 129 head at an average of \$455. This included the top of the sale at \$3750.

Fifty-six Merino rams sold at over \$1000 each.

Of 122 Corriedale rams offered, 97 were sold at an average of \$250. The top was sold at \$1750 for Thomas B. MacFarlane. The same breeder sold ten stud ewes at \$262 each and another stud ram at \$1700.

At the same time there was held the 40th show of stud sheep, with 1193 head entered, of which 535 were Merinos. There were 21 exhibitors as com-



Champion Strong Wool and Grand Champion Merino Ram of the 1937 Sydney Sheep Show, bred and exhibited by Estate of the late F. E. Body, Bundemar Trangle, New South Wales.

pared to 61 consignors to the sale. Only a few of the owners of the sheep bringing top prices in the sale competed in the show. Merinos were shown in four classes: strong wool, medium wool, fine wool, and superfine wool. The champion ram of the latter class carried a fleece of 80's quality.

With the

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

Fabric Labeling Act

ANOTHER session of Congress is history, yet the bill to require fabric manufacturers to label their products as to percentages of fiber contents has not been incorporated among the laws of our land. Some satisfaction, however, can be had in the fact that the Senate Committee has approved the measure and Senator Capper, its author, states they hope to put it through in the next session.

"The chief provisions of the measure are to require labels on all fabric to show the percentages of the fiber contents. Fabrics containing less than 25 per cent wool can not bear labels on which the word 'wool' appears except in the tabulation of fiber percentages. Fabrics containing more than 25 per cent wool can be labeled in accordance with regulations to be drafted by the trade commission.

"The bill also requires manufacturers to be registered and requires use of their numbers on the labeled goods. Retailers are permitted under the bill to substitute their own labels for those of the manufacturers in cases where they receive guarantees from the manufacturers of the fiber contents of the article."

"The measure would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to outlaw misbranding of woven and knitted fabrics."

The foregoing is from a statement of Senator Harry H. Schwartz of Wyoming recently printed in the Salt Lake Tribune.

This bill is one that women all over have been anxious to have passed and to women interested in the woolen industry, it is especially important. Too long have we been duped into buying goods supposedly woolen, only to find out that we were grossly misinformed and to no avail. To the average shopper, the passage of this measure would be of great benefit in that no longer must we take the word of some inexperienced clerk, or judge by the feel,

which is more often than not misleading. The label will tell the story and if we wish to pay for wool, we can be sure we are getting what we are paying for and not one of many substitutes.

It is now well for us to keep this issue before us and see that it is passed before another session of Congress is allowed to pass over it without favorable action.

Baker Chapter No. 2

THE Baker Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to the Oregon Wool Growers Association held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Art Boyd on August 11, 1937, with fifteen members and three visitors present.

Mrs. Surge Head, President, presided at the meeting, during which chances on the quilt made by the chapter, were sold. Mrs. Roscoe Brown drew the attendance prize. The entertainment for the afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Roscoe Brown and prizes were given to the following for their numbers: Mrs. Fred Widman, Mrs. Walter Wellman, Mrs. Phil Fortner, and Mrs. Ira Staggs.

It was decided that the chapter should have a booth at Halfway Fair on September 6 and 7 and that each member should pay ten cents at each meeting for refreshments.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Fred Widman, with Mrs. Frank Widman, assisting hostess.

Mrs. Louis Osborn, Secretary

Cedar City Meeting

THE Utah Wool Growers held a midsummer convention at Cedar City on July 19, at which time the Ladies' Auxiliary met with the wool growers in three very interesting sessions, from which we received much valuable information. The ladies also held one separate meeting at the Hotel Escalante, at which time we discussed the various copies of the "News Flash," a bulletin sent out by the Associated Wool Industries; ways and

means of cooperating with the 4-H clubs, the importance of buying American products, and other timely topics.

Those in attendance were entertained at a very delightful tea and splendid musical program given by the Cedar City ladies. Everyone enjoyed the visit at Cedar City to the utmost, for which we wish to thank all those who contributed to the success of this meeting.

Your Correspondent

Eastern Store Advertises Wool Content

BLOOMINGDALE'S, New York apparel shop, should be given top placing in original and courageous advertising. In a recent advertisement carried in daily papers, that store cited the difference in wool content of two coats it was offering for sale this fall. The text of the advertisement is given by the Daily News Record of August 9, in the following item:

"You are entitled to know without asking!" Bloomingdale's declared yesterday in an advertisement showing two women's coats, said to be identical except that one was made of an all-wool fabric and the other of a fabric which was 36 per cent wool.

"During the past year the price of wool has advanced sharply. In such a market, less costly fabrics naturally appear to compete with all-wools for your favor. There is no denying the attractiveness of these less expensive clothes . . . they have the rich look, and even 'feel' of wool. But there is no denying they lack the warmth of wool," the ad declared.

"At Bloomingdale's, you know immediately that one coat is all wool, the other 36 per cent wool, because the wool content of each coat is clearly marked.

"We think you will approve this Bloomingdale effort to provide all possible information about the make-up of the things you purchase. We believe that intelligent women know the qualities that make materials right for their wants . . . that you are vitally interested in knowing exactly what is in every fabric you buy. This is in keeping with Bloomingdale's policy to disclose to the customer, wherever possible information about the make-up sold here."

There is an \$8 difference in price between the two coats.

THE LAMB MARKETS

Kansas City

THE August lamb market developed both weak and strong spots but towards the close weakness was in evidence with the general price level 50 to 75 cents under the July close, and fully 75 cents under the high point of the month. However, average prices were much the same as in July and had it not been for some of the sharp breaks on a few days the month would have presented a fairly satisfactory price level. As it was both the top and average for the past month were the highest for any August since 1929 when \$13.60 was paid.

July closed with best lambs selling at \$11 and August started at \$10.75. In the next few days another 25 cents was taken off, followed by a rally that restored the \$11 mark on August 12. The following Monday there was a 75-cent to \$1.00 break followed by a 25-cent recovery before that week-end. And again on Monday, August 23, the slight rally that occurred late in the previous week was wiped out. Another rally immediately followed and by the 27th quotations were up 75 cents, but again Monday developed a price depressing affair and 50 to 75 cents was removed.

In general, killers took off on each Monday practically the amount that the market had rallied in the last five days of the preceding week. Had this process been encountered once or twice during the month, it would not have been regarded as more than a coincident, but when it was repeated for five successive weeks things look decidedly suspicious.

And here is what happened. Each Monday in August the large per cent of the reported supplies at killer markets were on direct consignment to killers. Take Chicago as an example:

CHICAGO

	Mondays Receipts	Mondays Directs
August 9	8,000	5,500
August 16	11,000	7,500
August 23	11,000	8,000
August 30	11,000	8,500

Thus, on four successive Mondays in Chicago, the estimated receipts totaled 41,000 and directs to killers there were 29,500, or directs comprised 71.7 per cent of the total receipts. In the total receipts some feeding classes were included so it is safe to say that when Monday's trade started packers already had in their

LAMB cures menu monotony.

Apple stuffing adds tasty touch to the LAMB roast.

LAMB sandwiches and rosy red apples for the school lunch.

LAMB breast for roasts and stews of distinction.

LAMB provides energy for work and play.

hands 80 to 85 per cent of the total supply available for killing purposes. Consequently each Monday there was a break in the market. On other days in the week when killers were in the open competition the market rallied.

Killers gathered these direct supplies under country contracts and through offerings purchased at southwestern, mountain and intermountain points. The southwestern supplies moved to them through St. Louis, and the other supplies on purchases made in the West. Without doubt, directs accounted for the severe breaks. The August breaks definitely establish the fact that supplies purchased on what is known as "non-killer markets" are

used on killer markets as a club to beat down prices. If western producers want the packers to control the situation for the next few months, all they have to do is to keep on disposing of their lambs through non-killer markets or through the contract system.

August should have witnessed a better lamb market. Cattle and hogs sold into new high price positions for the year. As compared to quality of the meat, dressed lamb in the average made nearer normal finish than either beef or pork. Provision stocks were reduced during the thirty-day period and wool and pelt prices were well maintained. Though a larger per cent of the ranch lamb crop will reach killing condition than usual, the total supply will not prove to be excessive if proper distribution is made.

Fat sheep prices slumped about 50 cents. On the close fat ewes sold mostly at \$3 to \$4 and yearlings at \$7 to \$8.50. Most of the mature mutton was drawn from aged ewes.

Feeding lambs sold at \$9 to \$10.25, mostly \$9.75 to \$10.25 on the good quality kinds. At times feeding lambs were as high per pound as fat lambs. There were not the price fluctuations in them that occurred in the fat lamb market. All indications are that demand for feeding lambs will be broad all season. To date not enough have been offered to test the extent of demand, but inquiry is far in excess of current receipts. The corn belt has abundant feed crops. The main winter wheat belt has had sufficient rain to permit soil preparation for a large wheat acreage and that means excellent winter pasture. Thus, there is both roughage and finishing feed, but the supply of suitable feeding lambs is short. The trade anticipates that feeding lambs will continue to sell close to or as high per pound as fat lambs.

C. M. Pipkin.

Ogden

THE August decline on the Idaho and Oregon range lambs took place as expected, as ranges were being cleared and tail ends were being shipped in many instances. The new crop coming off the range on the western slopes of Colorado's Rockies received primary attention and packers filled orders from this new source of supply at premium prices. "Idahos" were cleaned up in such places as the Ketchum-Hailey district and in many areas surrounding Boise, while increased supplies were noted from such eastern Idaho sections as Ashton, Victor, Big Springs, Warm River, Soda Springs, etc. Eastern Oregon contributed many shipments as the later lambs began to move to market. Large quantities of feeders have been moving out of this latter section for distribution mainly to middle western points in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Indiana.

Taking up the threads at the close of July, we find the lamb market at \$10.60, from whence it tumbled rapidly down to \$10.25 at the end of the first week of August. Feeders ranged from \$9.25 to \$9.50 during this period and fat ewes were bringing \$4 a hundred. Fat lambs rose to \$10.50 by the middle of the month and gradually slipped off towards the close to \$10. Feeders were selling at \$9.25 to \$9.30 during this latter period, and good ewes were bringing from \$3.50 to \$4.25.

The bulk of receipts came, of course, from Idaho, which state shipped 320,971 sheep. Oregon was in second place with shipments of 110,641. Other state shipments were as follows: California, 3,769; Nevada, 2,100; Washington, 576; Wyoming, 193; Montana, 1,073 and Utah 15,722 during the month.

Heavy slaughter shipments went out to interior Iowa and Minnesota and Atlantic seaboard slaughtering centers, as well as to several Pacific Coast points. Feeder shipments were made to the states of California, Utah, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wyoming.

Receipts for August were 481,524, or an increase of 146,486 lambs over the same month a year ago. Yearly re-

ceipts to date are 1,488,022 head, which represents an increase over last year at this date of 168,185. D. F. Estes

LAMB is a body-building food.

LAMB combines well with all vegetables.

Chicago

"TOO many lambs" is consensus of opinion in sheep house circles whenever a perennial discussion of the why and wherefore of unsatisfactory conditions flare,—incidentally an unreliable wholesale dressed market. Growers bawl ominously, but futilely.

When cattle and hog prices soared, lamb trade took a nose dive, reacting to levels close to the bottom of the year. Lamb is the cheapest meat on the list, although consumers fail to appreciate the fact. New York clamors for choice beef, incidentally reporting breaks of \$1 to \$2 in dressed lamb. Consumers pay 50 cents per pound for the ordinary round steak of commerce, and choice lamb chops are retailing at the same figure. Both pork and beef are handicapped by continuous heavy imports; not an ounce of lamb, not even from Canada, can be detected on the custom house returns. A reliable demand for "stews," forequarter meat, is the only distinguishing feature of distributive trade. Restaurants play up poultry, ignoring lamb, with the exception of "stew." "I always order lamb stew," remarked a diner, "as it is the only portion of the carcass a restaurant cook cannot spoil."

August was a disappointing month, failing to live up to its advertisement. When top cattle sold at \$18@18.15 late in the month, \$10.85 was the limit on lambs, \$10.50@10.75 taking the bulk. Hogs, after a precipitous break of \$1.50 per hundred, realized \$12 to \$12.35. The "too-many-lambs" argument is weakened by slaughter figures for the first seven months of 1937, which show a decrease of 290,638 head, or 2.3 per cent, compared with 1936, or a shrinkage of 294,146 (13.4 per

cent), compared with the previous five-year average. But for swelling eastern production, this decrease would have been more conspicuous.

The market is jittery, taking frequent nose dives. Early in August, when prices of other species soared, hogs reaching \$13.75, optimism developed, but a drop in the upper bracket to \$11.25 checked this latent sentiment. On the big slide, the top went to \$10.60; back to \$10.85. However, few lambs sold above \$10. Sheep took a seasonal plunge of \$1 per hundred, as the West dumped a few ewes into the hopper, tops breaking from \$5.75 to \$4.75. Feeding lambs, on the other hand, held their ground, with an insatiable demand, reflecting a high stocker market and abundant fall feed. The western crop of feeders was bought up early at \$8.50@9 in the Northwest, and \$7.50 to \$8 in Texas, which sent its production in all directions, Ohio and Colorado getting the bulk. At Chicago and Omaha, it was a \$10@10.50 market, with spindles full of unfilled orders.

Clamor for breeding stock is equally insistent. Any ewe capable of producing even a single lamb got avid bids. At Chicago solid-mouths with a percentage of aged biddies went to the country at \$5; at Louisville southern farmers joined in an anvil chorus, lining speculators' pockets with profits. At Chicago yearling ewes destined for the Middle South earned \$9.50 per hundred, averaging 96 pounds; two- and three-year-olds getting away on a \$6 to \$7 basis. At Louisville \$11 to \$11.50 were popular prices for yearlings. Commission houses, responding to numerous inquiries for breeders made the stereotyped report, "there aint none." Four and five-year-old ewes went to the hinterland around \$6 after a scramble to get possession. Farmers, running true to form, sacrificed youth and quality for cost. The meat rail got nothing but fat stock.

Mark Twain, asked to designate unlucky days for betting on the ponies, specified Monday to Saturday inclusive; lamb growers are in a mood to take a similar view of each leaf on the calendar. September enjoys a bad reputation, yet optimism is not lacking.

An occasional low spot may bob up, but, at \$10 to \$10.25, killers take everything in sight. That there will be enough lambs to go around is not open to contradiction. The Virginias will flock to market for another 30 days; Kentucky and Tennessee are in, but the corn belt is full and the big push from the Northwest is in full swing. Texas is no longer cutting a figure so far as meat is concerned. The Northwest has marketed its early crop, but Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington will load younger lambs all through October. Montana has been taken care of by feeder buyers, St. Paul expecting light receipts of killing lambs the rest of the season. Michigan, Missouri and Indiana have shipped few, a midsummer dry spell setting lambs back seriously, whereupon growers adopted the policy of feeding small grains with the intention of making them fat. This will distribute the run, affording westerns an inning. Competition between western markets for supplies is so keen that the crop will be widely distributed, offsetting coordinated buying effort, based on Chicago quotations with narrow differentials.

Eastern lambs, parading to market in steady profusion, were in a measure responsible for August irregularity. Eastern growers, under light expense and securing large percentages, have had a profitable season; their prompt response will be more lambs.

Distribution problems are puzzling and serious. A Lebanon, Ind., man who recently expanded production invaded the sanctum of George Myers, head buyer for Wilson, the other day, bawling because his consignment went over the scales at \$10.50 while several droves of cattle got \$17.75 to \$18, hogs \$13 to \$13.50, on the same session. "Something is wrong, Myers," he asserted with emphasis. "There's a colored gink in the fuel pile."

"Maybe, but he is not as black as you imagine," replied Myers. "Your lambs will travel a thorny path before we get our money back, but if you are seeking a remedy I have at least a partial solution of the problem. Your town has a population around 4,000; how many lamb carcasses does it buy each week?"

"I never saw a pound offered at any market in the burg," was the answer.

"That's the solution. Lebanon could easily absorb 100 carcasses weekly. Instead it buys indifferent beef and is strong for poultry. If every similar community in the country took ten carcasses weekly we would be short of lambs to supply our eastern trade and the consumption problem would be solved overnight, in fact there can be no other solution. Why, one wholesale market in New York will handle more lamb carcasses in a week than Chicago takes. Price stabilization is a popular theme, but it is merely fiddling on one string. In such states as Kentucky and Tennessee, lamb is as rare on family tables as wild meat. Start on your home town and help us out of a dilemma."

How ragged the eastern market has been is indicated by a 20-cent quotation on picked carcasses, the few selling above that figure being distinct specialties. Thousands of desirable 37- to 44-pound carcasses have gone to retail trade at 20 cents; 48- to 49-pound carcasses with thicker fat at 19 cents; medium carcasses, without cutting waste, at 18 to 19 cents and fair to medium at 17 to 18 cents. The 22-cent kind must be certified with a "take back" guarantee if not according to Hoyle. In one purchase of 2,200 head, only 35 could be certified. Packers complain that they are not getting yields out of this crop of lambs as condition slipped as the season advanced, dried-up natives showing prominently.

Deduction from this is that the fat lamb market is in a mess, with generous receipts on the horizon from all quarters. Optimists base their ideas on high cost of other meats, rallies on breaks, feeder demand and current low prices. Killers have never been able to buy any considerable number under \$10, Chicago and eastern market basis, and probably will not, as whenever that figure is uncovered, buying for numbers is resumed. Feeders will take heavy western lambs for a short feed, paying up to \$10.25 for 76-pounders, and if any considerable number of fleshy lambs could be acquired around \$10, would go to them greedily. With the bulk of the thin lambs in the West

FOR SALE

Good Crossbred Yearling Ewes; Mixed Age Ewes; Solid Mouth Ewes; and Ewe Lambs in numbers to suit purchaser. Also Rambouillet and Crossbred Rams in Carload Lots. All Montana raised.

Write or Wire
A. S. JOHNSON

P. O. Box 487 DILLON, MONTANA Phone 231

The HOTEL UTAH

Salt Lake City

Seasoned travelers appreciate the reasonable prices, the cordial hospitality and up-to-date appointments of this distinguished hotel.

Rooms without bath.....\$2.00 per day
Rooms with bath..... 2.50 and up



T. E. (Ed)
FITZGERALD,
Manager

Meet Your Friends

at the

Ben Lomond Hotel

in Ogden,
Utah
Stockmen's
Headquarters

AHLANDERS' SHEEP CAMP TRAILER



Will save you \$75 per month in feed of horses, and yet give you the use of your truck for hauling lambs, feed, etc.

Can be drawn by car or saddle horse. Has full sized bed, stove, cupboard, table, bins, drawers, large storage compartments, etc. 100% weatherproof. Insulated steel top.

Write for details and prices

AHLANDER MANUFACTURING CO.
476 So. University Ave. Provo, Utah

Marketing Western
Wools Since 1921

Pacific Wool Growers

734 N. W. 14th Ave.
PORTLAND, OREGON

Oregon - Washington - Idaho
California - Nevada

HAMPSHIRE

The Hardy, Husky, Handsome Sheep. Raise Them for Mutton and Profit. Market Lambs in 100 Days.

For hardiness of constitution, strength and vigor of lambs, quick development and fitness for market, the Hampshire stands at the top. Illustrated booklet and breeders' list on request.

WRITE

American Hampshire Sheep Association

78 WOODLAND AVE. DETROIT, MICH.
Helen Tyler Belote, Secretary

Frank Brown, President Carlton, Oregon

FOR SALE

800 Pure Bred Suffolks

YEARLINGS TO FIVES

Will Sell Any or All—
September 1st Delivery

**Utah-Colorado
Land & Livestock Co.**
CRAIG, COLORADO

SUFFOLKS

A very hardy, prolific breed. The ewes are heavy milkers and the lambs grow very rapidly, being easy feeders. Excellent for cross-breeding. For literature and list of breeders near you, write
NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSOCIATION
Pure Bred Live Stock Record Bldg.
Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

Where the Stockmen Stay

Opposite Union Station

THE NEW HEALY HOTEL

Ogden, Utah

DISPENSERS OF TRUE
WESTERN HOSPITALITY
EARL W. FOLKMAN, Manager

ALBERTA SUFFOLK SHEEP BREEDERS

Offer

Outstanding Stud Rams and High-Class Breeding Ewes. Quality beyond Question. Also Car Lots Supplied.

President Secretary
A. Hilderbrand D. H. Russell
CARMANGAY, ALTA., CANADA

This Is What They've Told Us

"My telephone made \$1,000 for me. I sold my wool to a buyer who could reach me in a hurry because I had a telephone."



"Our son and daughter go to school in town and by having a telephone they can get part time work."

The Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Company

already bagged, there is a disposition to feed out natives and take on heavy, but unfinished westerns on which it is possible to get a grass fill with the addition of a modicum of small grains.

The feeder market is made; seekers after lower prices haven't a chance. Texas and Montana are both cleaned up and could sell another crop of identical volume. Give an expert a tab and a stub pencil and he will figure a profit on \$10 to \$10.50 lambs at present cost of feed. Investment is higher than a year ago, but the feed bill has been sharply curtailed, enabling feeders to operate even if no substantial improvement in fat prices develops. Early this year feed drove a swarm of unfinished fed lambs to the butcher prematurely; this year no such emergency is likely, insuring equitable distributing, —always a potent influence in determining values. With improved distribution the trade is confident of a measure of stability.

More Texas lambs are headed to feed lots this year than ever before. They are popular in Ohio where Merino blood is an old stand-by. They make satisfactory gains, finding favor with killers when finished. Colorado is also rounding out its needs with Texans.

The twin slogans, "Eat More Lamb" and "Grow More Lambs," are operating in conjunction. Not everybody is on a still hunt for ewes, but both actual and potential buyers are numerous. Interior packers are propagandizing their backyard occupants to get into the game, self-interest prompting them to create a local supply. Soil conservation projects are stimulating production as beef cattle breeding is not adapted to this sphere. Millions of acres of broken land east of the Mississippi are courting the ovine species as relief from single-crop evils and the plow. Yearling ewes are going into these sections that will be good for four to five crops of lambs and as many wool clips. In addition new feeding areas are developing in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Climatic conditions are favorable, feed abundant, markets in close proximity and profitable returns certain. Specialists, spinning around with automobiles, furnish advice, and county agents, many of whom did not recognize a sheep when they met it a few years

ago, are competent. A powerful argument is that government forest reserve regulations will put a crimp in western production, giving eastern growers a foothold.

Sheep had a dollar break at the usual season, the Chicago market dropping from \$3.50@5.75 until \$4.75 was the limit on light westerns. Limited quantities of mutton can be absorbed at \$8 to \$11.50 per hundred; a possible excess due to reducing western flocks may be tucked into cold storage for a winter reserve, but at still lower prices. Packers resort to storage only when a bargain sale is in progress.

At the corresponding period last year, the market took a spurt, \$10 was a popular price in September, \$9.75@10.25 taking the bulk, with feeders at \$8@8.50. But September saw a drop to \$9@9.25, thousands of native lambs going to butchers at \$8@8.50. The popular price hung around \$9 through October, feeders dropping to \$7.50@8. In November quotations crawled back to \$9.25@9.50, but in December \$8.50 to \$9 took the bulk, with an advance to \$9.75@10 on the last round.

On the last round in August this year, the lamb market developed a firm undertone, both westerns and natives reaching \$11, although \$10.75@10.85 were popular prices. Eastern dressed market also picked up.

J. E. Poole

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for August were 71,576 compared with 59,101 in July and 64,501 in August a year ago. Of the month's total 43,855 were from the West, including 31,666 from Idaho and 10,708 from Oregon.

The lamb market during the month was very uneven and closed around 50 cents lower. Best western lambs sold on the close at \$10.65, with others and natives down to \$10.25. Feeding lambs were fairly plentiful and demand was good. Most sales ranged \$9.25@10.25 during the month, with \$9.85 the best price on the close. Demand for breeding stock was good, but slowed down the latter part of the month. Sales ranged largely \$5@7 with some up to \$9. Aged sheep closed lower, all classes being 50c@\$1 lower. Choice yearlings

FOR SALE

COMPLETE SHEEP OUTFIT

Located in Western Wyoming and Eastern Idaho With Year-Round Setup

6,200 young crossbred ewes, with forest permit. 7,000 head Rock Springs Grazing Association winter permit.

5,400 acres deeded lambing, spring and fall range. More than ample commensurability and preference rights in connection with Taylor Grazing Act for above sheep on public domain.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS,

Apply to Box A, care of

National Wool Grower

509 McCormick Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

were quoted \$8@8.50 on the close, and older kinds \$5@6. Ewes sold mostly \$3@3.50 on late days with choice grades quoted up to \$4.

H. H. Madden

The Sheep and Lamb Situation

THE report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the sheep and lamb situation, as issued on August 19, contains the following statements:

Summary

Present prospects indicate that prices of lambs during the remainder of the grass-lamb marketing season, up to December 1, will be maintained near present levels. Slaughter supplies of lambs during this period probably will be no larger than a year earlier, and consumer demand for meats is expected to be slightly stronger than last fall. In addition it is likely that there will be a strong demand for feeder lambs, especially in the corn belt, where feed supplies will be much larger than last year.

The number of lambs fed in the corn belt in the coming feeding season will be larger than in 1936-37, when the number fed was relatively small. In the western states, the number fed may not be greatly different from that of a year earlier. Although marketings of fed lambs next winter are likely to be larger than in the 1936-37 season, marketings of sheep and other lambs may be smaller. Hence, it is possible that the total slaughter of sheep and lambs in the 1937-38 fed-lamb season will be little if any larger than in the 1936-37 season. With prospects for a slightly higher level of consumer demand than last year, however, prices of fed lambs in the winter of 1937-38 may average about as high as a year earlier.

The trend in numbers of stock sheep on farms in the western sheep states probably will be downward in the next few years, in view of restrictions on grazing of livestock in effect on the public domain and on the forest reserves. In the past five

In Salt Lake City



\$2 to \$4

400 Rooms

400 Baths

Traditional Western Hospitality

Here in this great western hotel you'll find that true spirit of genuine welcome which makes you want to return again and again.

The NEWHOUSE

Mrs. J. H. Waters
President

Chauncey W. West
Manager

STORM TIGHT HOME COMFORT CAMP
FOR TRAILER, TRUCK OR WAGON
High front corners clear brush and rocks
Wire fly screens in both ends.



Shipped knocked down—easy to set up. Built By
Sidney Stevens Implement Co.
Ogden, Utah

Bulbs Free! To spread the fame of our bulbs everywhere, we will send you **FREE** a nice assortment of **HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSI, IRISES, CROCUS**, etc. 350 bulbs in all, all guaranteed to flower next Spring and Summer. It suffices to send us for carriage, packing, etc., a one-dollar note by registered letter, and to mention your name and full address in block letters. Please, do not send coins or stamps, and mention the name of this paper. Dispatch carriage paid all over the world without increase in price.

JAN VAN GALEN

Bulb Grower

Vogelenzang near Haarlem,
Holland, Europe

"EL DORADO"

Both the long-favored

Coconut Meal

20% Protein

Pellets With Molasses

18% Protein

and also the increasingly popular

Linseed Meal

30% - 32% Protein

Rank high from whatever standpoint considered: Nutrition! Digestibility! Uniformity! Ultimate Economy!

"EL DORADO," since the '90s, has had the golden ring of genuine worth among successful sheep men and other livestock growers in California.

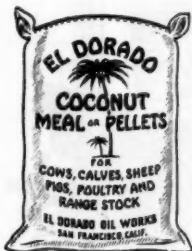
There it is best known. Now the Intermountain country consumes big tonnage. On it is the Federal Government stamp of approval and use for drought-affected and government-financed livestock.

Send for samples of either or both through your feed dealer or your banker; or write

EL DORADO OIL WORKS

230 California St., San Francisco

Plants at Berkeley and Oakland



or six years ranges have deteriorated considerably, and it is possible that several years of favorable precipitation will be required for the carrying capacity of ranges to recover from the drought effects. In the native sheep states the relatively high returns from lambs and wool in the past three years probably will cause a continuation of the slight upward trend in sheep numbers which has prevailed since 1931. For the country as a whole the increase in numbers in the native states is likely to be more than offset by the decrease in the western states.

Domestic wool prices during the remainder of 1937 probably will be maintained near present levels. World supplies of wool in the coming year are likely to be about the same as in 1936-37, when they were below average. There has been some tendency for mill consumption of wool in several countries to decline in recent months, although the level of consumption is still relatively high. Despite some decline in mill consumption in the United States since March, total consumption in the first half of this year was the second largest for the period since 1923.

* * *

Prospective Supplies

The 1937 lamb crop was estimated at 30,712,000 head, or about one per cent smaller than that of 1936, but two per cent larger than the 5-year 1931-35 average. The reduction from last year was in the western states, since the crop in the native states and in Texas was larger in 1937 than in 1936. For the country as a whole the number of lambs saved per 100 breeding ewes on January 1, was about the same in 1937 as in 1936, increases in the native states being offset by decreases in the western states. The number of breeding ewes on January 1, 1937, however, was slightly smaller than a year earlier.

* * *

Although the 1937 lamb crop was not greatly different from that of 1936, the early lamb crop this year was smaller than that of last year and later than usual; in some areas the early crop was later than last year when it also was late. It seems probable that marketings of new crop lambs during the season up to August 1 have been no larger and perhaps smaller than those of the corresponding period last year. The increase in inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs from May through July over a year earlier apparently has been due chiefly to the increased marketings of yearlings from Texas.

The number of lambs available for marketing during the remainder of grass lamb marketing season, up to December 1, probably is about as large as last year and larger than average. Range and feed conditions in most of the western states are now somewhat better than they were a year earlier, and late lambs are developing very well on most western ranges, in contrast

to the rather slow development last summer. In the corn belt, pasture and crop conditions are materially better than they were a year ago. In general it appears that lambs marketed from the corn belt and from the western states will be of about average size and condition.

Slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs in the next three or four months probably will be no larger, and may be smaller, than a year earlier. With favorable feed conditions and relatively high prices for lambs and wool there is likely to be some tendency to retain increased numbers of breeding ewes and ewe lambs. In view of the prospects for a much larger corn crop this year, the proportion of lambs marketed which will be purchased for feeding rather than for slaughter is likely to be larger this year than last.

* * *

The demand for feeder lambs in the corn belt this fall probably will be stronger than a year earlier in view of the prospects for a much larger production of feed crops in that area this year. Prices of corn and other feeds in the corn belt generally will be considerably lower in the coming fall and winter than those of a year earlier. On January 1, 1937, the number of sheep and lambs on feed in the corn belt states was much smaller than in early 1936 and was the smallest since 1929. With much larger feed supplies and lower feed prices in prospect, a considerable increase in the number of lambs fed in the corn belt in the coming feeding season is probable.

* * *

Consumer Demand for Meats

The improvement in the demand for meats since 1933 followed the marked decrease in demand and in incomes of consumers in the depression years, 1930-33. Retail expenditures for meats in 1933 were about 46 per cent smaller than in 1929 while nonagricultural (urban) income in 1933 was about 41 per cent less than in 1929. The decrease in the demand for hog products from 1929 through 1933 was greater than that for lamb and about the same as that for beef. Since 1933 the increase in the demand for beef appears to have been slightly greater than for other meats. From 1929 through 1933 the demand for lamb was not reduced quite so much as that for other meats, and apparently since 1933 the recovery in the demand for lamb has been somewhat less than that for other meats.

* * *

Long-Time Production Outlook

The trend in stock sheep numbers and in lamb and wool production was sharply upward in all the important producing areas from 1923 to 1931. Since 1931 the total number for the entire country has been fairly stable, but changes have occurred in several regions. From 1931 to 1937 the trend in numbers in the native sheep states was slightly upward, although slight de-

creases occurred in those states in 1934 and 1936 as a result of the severe droughts in those years. In the western sheep states, excluding Texas, the trend in sheep numbers has been downward since 1931. In Texas the number of stock sheep increased steadily from 1923 to 1931 and increased further from 1931 to 1937, except for a decrease in 1934, which resulted from drought.

In the native sheep states the slight upward trend in sheep numbers, which has prevailed since 1931, probably will continue in the next few years. Although prices of both lambs and wool have advanced materially in the past three years, prices of hogs and cattle have advanced even more. Hence the incentive to expand sheep production because of increased returns will not be great. The prospects for some shift in the acreage of cash crops to hay and pasture in the corn belt may also result in a slight increase in sheep numbers in that region.

Stewart Appointed Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration

CHARLES A. STEWART has been promoted to the position of deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration according to an announcement made recently by Governor W. I. Myers. He takes the place of Herbert Emmerich, who recently resigned as deputy governor to become associate director of the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Stewart has been with the Farm Credit Administration since 1933. As Deputy Production Credit Commissioner he has been active in developing the national system of production credit associations. Before he came to the Farm Credit Administration he was manager in charge of the livestock loan operations of the National Feeder and Finance Corporation of Chicago. Prior to that Mr. Stewart was secretary of the National Livestock Producers Association, having general supervision of marketing agencies and livestock loans. For two years he was livestock marketing director of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago and prior to that was connected with a commission firm as cattle salesman and livestock loan man at the Union Stockyards. Before going to Chicago Mr. Stewart was a livestock producer and feeder, in which he continues to take an interest.

WOOL GROWERS

are buying

"Caterpillar"

"Caterpillar" tractors fit the needs of woolmen for ranches, plowing, haying, building roads, water holes and ditches as well as for pulling camps and many other uses.

LANDES

TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO.

"Caterpillar" Distributors

Headquarters—245 West South Temple, Salt Lake City

MORRIS FEED YARDS

On the SANTA FE Railroad, at MORRIS, KANSAS

ALL SHIPMENTS DESTINED KANSAS CITY LOADED AFTER MIDNIGHT
NO ADDITIONAL FREIGHT CHARGES TO ST. JOE
LOADED 11 P. M. - ARRIVE 7 A. M.

YARDS CAPACITY — 50,000 SHEEP - 160 CARS CATTLE
A Trial Shipment Will Convince You of the Benefits Derived by Feeding at Morris

Have Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your Way Bills and Contracts
COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR DIPPING SHEEP
Operated by SETH N. PATTERSON and ARTHUR HILL

MORRIS FEED YARDS

Office: 920 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri
WRITE US ABOUT FATTENING YOUR LAMBS AT MORRIS

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS: For Sale by the National Wool Grower
509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management.....	4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants.....	5.00
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool.....	\$3.00


Sales Made at Ogden are Far-Reaching —

The lambs which you sell on the OGDEN MARKET may reach a Brooklyn table, may be served in a restaurant in New Jersey, or may comprise the evening meal aboard a ship bound for Europe. Everywhere, lambs are shipped out of OGDEN to go where a supply is wanted.

The broad demand at Ogden has merited grower support and has resulted in greater net gains to many shippers. A market which provides proper distribution over a wide area is superior to that market which is dependent on local slaughter alone.

OGDEN — Your Logical Market

SADDLES
at Saving
prices!
Built for long, hard work.
Quality Boots at lowest prices.
Free Catalog shows big values.
Western Saddle Mfg. Co.
1631 Larimer Denver, Colo.

TENTS

WAGON COVERS
HORSE BLANKETS
Anything in Canvas
Write for Catalog
SMITH & ADAMS CO.
225 Edison St. Salt Lake City, Utah

FOR ALL LIVESTOCK

NEMA
WORM CAPSULES
(TETRACHLORETHYLENE C.T.) effectively
DESTROYS STOMACH WORMS
IN SHEEP—ALSO LARGE
ROUNDWORMS & HOOKWORMS
in OTHER LIVESTOCK, HOGS, DOGS, etc.
Easy to give, safe, exact in dose—Nema
Capsules, properly used, do a thorough
job without ill drug effect—Low cost.
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

FREE
WORM
BULLETINS
NO. 650
AND
NO. 661
Worm Bulletin, No. 650 tells you the right way to worm livestock and No. 661, the right way to worm poultry. Helpful, Practical, Instructive.
WRITE TO DESK N-13-1
Animal Industry Dept.
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

For a Personal Appearance of
PETER SPRAYNOZZLE
On Your Program
Write: National Wool Grower
509 McCormick Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Wyoming Convention

(Continued from page 12)

There was also opposition to the 70-car freight train bill pending in Congress.

The Schwartz amendments to the Capper Fabric Labeling Act were endorsed.

Resolutions of former conventions on general matters were reaffirmed. These included tariff protection, opposition to reciprocal trade agreements and the Argentine Sanitary Convention. The association continued its expression in favor of having all public lands turned over to the state or its people as rapidly as possible.

The Program

Mr. O. A. Beath of the College of Agriculture at Laramie gave a most interesting talk on poisonous plants found in the neighborhood of Kemmerer. Mr. Beath is a recognized authority on the subject of poisonous plants.

President Rich of the National Association made an excellent talk on the work of the National and some of the pressing problems of the industry.

Mr. C. B. Denman, Agricultural Counsel for the National Association of Food Chains, talked on the splendid work done by the food chains in aiding producers by taking seasonal surpluses of their products and marketing them without breaking the price, calling attention to the lamb campaign last winter and the beef campaign of a year ago.

Following Mr. Denman's talk, the meeting was adjourned to the Lincoln Building where a wool grading and shrinkage demonstration was put on by Robert H. Burns and Dean J. A. Hill of the University of Wyoming and Warner M. Buck, Wool Specialist of the Department of Agriculture.

In a militant speech, his Honor, the Governor of Wyoming, Leslie Miller, told the wool growers that the general public must share the blame for large governmental expenditures and the apparent inability to balance the budget. Governor Miller said, "I feel governments are spending too much money largely because the people want it spent, little realizing it must be paid

by them." He said Wyoming will not allow money to be spent in this state unless there is a need for it, and asked all not to be motivated by the thought "get it or somebody else will."

At the morning session on the last convention day, Dr. H. D. Port of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board gave a very interesting talk on the foot-and-mouth disease.

Other speakers were F. E. Mollin, Secretary of the American National Live Stock Association; R. C. Pollock, General Manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board; F. R. Marshall, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, and Walter K. Porzer, General Director of the Associated Wool Industries.

Secretary Wilson presented a printed report and spoke to the convention briefly on a few of the topics now more actively under consideration. Mr. Wilson is very familiar with all national and Washington affairs, which were dealt with in the report.

The financial statement showed the year's receipts in dues as \$10,583 and disbursements as almost the same amount.

Suffolk Breeders Meet

THE American Suffolk Sheep Society held its annual meeting in connection with the National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, August 25, 1937. Principal discussion at the meeting led by James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho, was the matter of selling only good Suffolk sheep either at public auction or at private sale. The society went on record as favoring a sifting committee to pass on all rams offered for sale at the National Ram Sale.

James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho, and Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho, were elected to honorary membership in the American Suffolk Sheep Society.

The election of officers was as follows: Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon, President; Geo. Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah, First Vice President; S. S. Brown, Moscow, Idaho, Second Vice President. Board of Directors: S. P. Nielsen, Nephi, Utah; R. E. Thomas, Heber City, Utah; Geo. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah.

C. W. Hickman, Secretary

Around The Range Country

(Continued from page 10)

spring range. The lamb crop was about 20 per cent short of last year's, with the fat lambs making around 9 cents and the feeder end 8 cents. There has been no demand as yet (August 10) for ewe lambs or yearlings.

Our winter costs were about three times those of 1936, but the spring expense was just about the same as last year.

In the main, the regulation of the public domain under the Taylor Act is quite satisfactory, but in a few cases it has seemed quite unfair.

J. F. Lane

NEVADA

This was an abnormally warm mid-summer month, and with much sunny and windy weather, the country has been more or less desiccated. There has been very little rain at the lower elevations and only light to moderate

precipitation in the mountains. Consequently, the lower country is very much in need of rain, especially for making fall and winter pasturage. Mountain grazing has been good, however, in most sections, and livestock have continued to do well. Good weather prevailed for crop harvesting.

Baker

(White Pine County)

Summer range feed has been as good as in 1936 and better than in 1935.

Operating costs are up on account of higher wages and increased outlay for supplies.

M. H. Osborne

UTAH

Unusually warm weather prevailed through the month, everywhere, the last three weeks being warmest. Only a few light scattered showers of rain occurred, leaving most of the state drier than usual, excepting for spots in the southeastern portion. The winter forage crop especially needs more rain, and farm pasturage would be im-

proved with moisture. The forage on the mountains has continued good, however, and livestock are nearly all in good to excellent condition.

Garrison

(Millard County)

There is more feed in August this year than there has been for the past few years on the summer range, and the ranges for fall are in good condition (August 24).

They have been asking 9 cents for ewe lambs, but no contracts have been made at that figure. On wether lambs from 8 to 8½ cents is the range of contract prices and in an early sale of a bunch of mixed ewe and wether lambs, \$8.40 a hundred was given. No sales of yearling ewes have been reported. I think that most sheepmen will hold back about the usual number of ewe lambs for their own flocks this fall.

All the sheepmen of this section are in favor of a bounty on coyotes.

The administration of the Taylor grazing districts seems to be working quite smoothly.

J. P. Johansen

Kansas City—

THE SECOND LARGEST SLAUGHTER POINT IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CENTRAL WESTERN MARKET WITH LARGEST AND QUICKEST DISTRIBUTING POWER.

"The change of ownership privilege" has brought new and broader demand, from all sections and from some sections not served by other markets.

Since offerings at Kansas City get the full benefit of nation-wide demand built around best distributing facilities, it is to the advantage of every western producer to market in Kansas City.

Sell Your Sheep and Lambs at the Center of Demand
Not on the Edge of It

The Nation Buys Livestock at Kansas City

Kills all the
TICKS and LICE
in ONE
DIPPING

COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER

BECAUSE all ticks, lice and nits are killed in just one dipping, you save the time, the work and the cost of a second dipping to get the after-hatch. Dip remaining in the fleece protects against fresh attacks. Cooper's Dip is a splendid tonic to the skin. Not only increases the value of the wool but actually increases the quantity as well. Used the world over for more than 90 years.

NOW CHEAPER THAN EVER

Amazing new improvement increases killing power. Greater dilution cuts dipping costs one-third. The large Package, \$1.75, now makes 150 gallons. The Case, \$16.50, now makes 1500 gal. (prices F.O.B. Chicago). Dipping costs are cut to about 1c per gallon or 1/4c per head. If your dealer cannot supply you order from us direct. Write for Bulletin 238.

**COSTS
ABOUT
1/2¢ per
HEAD**

Stock Carried at
Salt Lake City - - - C. F. Wigg, 224 S. W. Temple St.
Portland, Oregon - - - Manning Warehouse Co.
San Antonio, Texas - - - Merchants Transfer Co.
San Francisco - - - San Francisco Warehouse Co.
Made by William Cooper & Nephews, Inc.
1908 Clifton Avenue Chicago, Illinois

DOES MORE - COSTS LESS

EAST or WEST

For Best of Service, Bill to Feed at
NORTH SALT LAKE.

Choice of two routes to **EASTERN
MARKETS** with fast manifest trains
at convenient hours.

Double Daily Fast Service from here
to **LOS ANGELES** and **SAN FRAN-
CISCO** markets.



SALT LAKE UNION STOCKYARDS

North Salt Lake

Perk up your fall menus with
LAMB and apples.

Tabiona (Duchesne)

Our summer range has been better than for two or three years past. We have had plenty of rain this month (August) for our range. Feed on the public domain range for fall and winter use is also better than it has been for sometime and on private lands it is extra good.

Some wether lambs have sold recently at \$8.50 a hundred and the same price also applies on lots of mixed ewes and wethers. I have not heard of any contracts on straight ewe lambs, but some yearlings, both fine and crossbred, have sold at \$7 a head. About the usual number of ewe lambs are being held over by sheepmen.

We feel that with uniform bounty laws in all the states we would get better results in fighting this menace than we are getting now.

For the most part, public domain regulation under the Taylor Act is satisfactory.

Bertola Bros.

Enterprise (Washington County)

We have had a great deal of rain during August and conditions are somewhat better than during the past two years at this time. The feed is good on public range lands used for fall and winter grazing and the best on individually owned lands for many years.

No contracts have been made here on lambs. I think that there will be more ewe lambs kept over for breeding than was the case last year.

I think that uniform state laws on coyote bounties would be fine if we could have a sufficiently large bounty paid the year round to handle the situation properly. Unless this is possible, it seems to me the money will be just thrown away. It is just like raising chickens and then paying some one to come in a couple of days and kill some off and then go on and raise more. I have lost 55 lambs from coyotes this summer and that would pay a bounty on several.

John C. Bosshardt

COLORADO

Temperatures averaged from 3 to 6 degrees above normal in most of the

state, this being the warmest August in several years. Most of the month, however, was practically without rain of importance; until the end of the month, when showers of beneficial proportions occurred pretty generally. This brought an appreciable improvement to pastures and ranges generally, though much of the state would still be benefited by further moisture. Live-stock are generally good over western counties, and fairly good east of the main range.

Wild Horse (Cheyenne County)

As a general rule the range has been fair to good during August, but in places grasshoppers have destroyed a good deal of grass. Prospects on September 2 are quite good for feed on fall and winter range land which is owned by individuals.

Some lots of mixed ewe and wether lambs have been contracted at 8 3/4 cents, but no transactions have been reported on yearling ewes or ewe lambs.

I think this part of Colorado favors a bounty on coyotes.

Dan S. Pearce

Cedaredge (Delta County)

Conditions are better at this time (August 24) than at this season in recent previous years. Fall and winter ranges give prospects of being as good as usual and privately owned grazing lands are much better than average.

No contracts that I know of have been made on any kind of lambs, but sales of yearling ewes have been made in a range of \$8 to \$9 a head.

I believe there is a feeling in favor of a uniform state bounty law.

V. A. Phillips

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures were above normal nearly all month, and precipitation occurred infrequently, and as a rule, was well below normal. The lower country generally, is especially in need of moisture. Mountain forage, however, has continued good to excellent. As a general rule, livestock have held up in satisfactory condition. Irrigated forage crops have done fairly well, and the outlook for the winter is not especially bad.

Lakewood (Eddy County)

Feed conditions have been fairly good here for the past two years and give indications of good fall and winter fare on the ranges. Grazing on privately owned lands is a little dry at this time (September 10).

Contracts on wether lambs are being made at 7½ to 8 cents. There will be a slight increase in the number of ewe lambs held back by owners for their flocks and no contracts on lots of straight ewe lambs have been reported; also no sales of yearling ewes have been made.

Here, under the Taylor Grazing Act, they have permitted the setting aside of land around a small owner's water as a state lease, which does not seem at all fair.

I am very much in favor of a bounty on coyotes.

Lock B. Foster.

ARIZONA

Unusually warm weather prevailed through practically the entire month, and conditions were especially warm and dry for forage and crops at lower elevations. Moisture was deficient everywhere, though the Plateau section of the northern half of the state received some spotty showers, which were beneficial. Range forage is fair to good, and livestock have held up in satisfactory condition. Cattle have not yet begun migrating from the higher country.

WESTERN TEXAS

This region has had warm, dry weather for several weeks. The extreme southern portion, south of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, has only fair grazing conditions for the few livestock on hand. North of Plainview, and generally over the Panhandle, range grasses and feed crops are not especially promising, because of dry weather. Livestock are still scarce in this region. Between Plainview and the Texas and Pacific Railroad, moisture has been abundant, and forage is good to excellent.



Lambs raised by Sullivan & Volin at Sioux City, Ia. Photo courtesy of Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.

SHEEPMEN FEED IODIZED RATIONS FOR STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG

When ewes develop their unborn young, there is an excessive drain on the secretions of the thyroid gland. Then, there is a definite need for Iodized rations. The Iodine helps to build strong, healthy young—to put the proteins and fats to work for maintaining the ewe's body. One well-known Northwest nutritional authority *

states, "We feel justified in advocating the feeding of Iodine to pregnant domestic animals."

When you buy feeds, minerals or concentrates, look for the Iodine Seal of Approval on the bag. It is placed there for your protection and profit. It is your guarantee of sufficient Iodine. Get full facts. Write for free feeding booklet today.

FREE
FEEDING
BOOKLET

IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Name on request.

PINETREL 1065 DEHYDRATED PINE TAR OIL

BLOW-FLY REPELLENT; ANIMAL WOUND DRESSING
Dehorning, Docking, Castrating, Wire Cuts, Wool Maggots, Grub in Head, Ear Salve, Snotty Nose. Soothing, Acid Free, Non-poisonous.

The Perfect Wound Dressing
SOLD UNDER POSITIVE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
AMERICAN TURPENTINE & TAR CO., New Orleans, La.

**PERFECT
EAR TAGS**
SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
67 West Broadway Salt Lake City, Utah
Send for Free Samples

FRANKLIN VACCINES and SUPPLIES

How to Prevent Disease Loss!

SAFEGUARD against disease loss by vaccinating your entire flock with FRANKLIN OVINE MIXED BACTERIN.

A large share of sickness among sheep is a complication of infections associated with hemorrhagic septicemia.

Vaccination for immunity is becoming quite general as owners learn the benefits of such protection.

Unexcelled for treatment of sick and exposed sheep.

Full details in special new sheep booklet.

Also Ovine Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin

Getting Rid of Worms in Sheep and Goats
FRANKLIN Drench Powder is effective for expelling both the stomach worms and tapeworms. In addition to the copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate, it contains other medicinal ingredients that help expel the killed worms and heal the increased linings of the intestines. Water only need be added to the powder.

A 20-ounce package will make 5 gallons of drench solution. This is good for 320 doses for mature sheep or goats, or 640 doses for lambs or kids. Price \$4.50. 10-oz. package, 160 mature animals or 320 young, \$2.40.

Protect Your Sheep from Theft with Nose Brand
FRANKLIN Brand-em-ol is a chemical branding liquid that makes a clean, lasting brand without heat. Very inexpensive and easy to apply. Half pint 75c, pint \$1.25, quart \$2.25.

SEND FOR SPECIAL SHEEP BOOKLET

A fully illustrated booklet of 16 pages, devoted to sheep theme, sent free upon request to any Franklin office.

O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.
Denver Wichita Fort Worth Amarillo Marfa El Paso
Kansas City Alliance Los Angeles Salt Lake City

SALT LAKE ENGRAVING CO.

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS

158 REGENT STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Letterheads

For National Wool Growers Association Members

With the Official Association Emblem watermarked in the paper.

Write for Samples and Prices

PARAGON PRINTING COMPANY
122 W. 2nd South Salt Lake City, Utah

Please mention THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER when writing to advertisers.

Milwaukee Yards Abandons Objectionable Contract Clause

ON MARCH 22, 1937, upon the petition of the Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association, Inc., the Secretary of Agriculture ordered a hearing against the Milwaukee Stock Yards Company.

Briefly summarized, the Milwaukee Stock Yards Company, owner of the Milwaukee Stock Yards, which had been duly posted as subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act, required each market agency doing business thereon to enter into a contract that said market agency would not handle livestock at any place other than posted stockyards. The Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association, Inc., duly registered as a market agency at the Milwaukee Stock Yards, refused to sign such contract. A hearing was commenced on March 29, 1937, in the Federal Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, before C. E. Miles, of the Solicitor's Office, United States Department of Agriculture. The petitioner appeared by its attorneys, Joseph Lieberman, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Lee J. Quasey, of Chicago, Illinois. Respondent appeared by its attorney, A. W. Schutz, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and evidence was taken.

At the conclusion of the petitioner's case, Mr. J. E. McGillivray, President of the Milwaukee Stock Yards Company, stated that he was willing to withdraw from the previous position taken by the Stock Yards Company "of excluding from our market (yards) agencies who were not operating on licensed (posted) public markets" and permit the petitioner to sign the contract with the objectionable clause deleted, whereupon the hearing was adjourned. And the proceedings were dismissed without prejudice.

Cinnamon apples a good companion for roast LAMB shoulder.

Index to Advertisers

COMMERCIAL

CAMP WAGONS AND TENTS

Ahlander Mfg. Co., Provo, Utah.....	31
Smith & Adams Co., 225 Edison St., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36
Sidney Stevens Implement Co., Ogden, Utah.....	33

EAR TAGS, BRANDS, ETC.

American Turpentine & Tar Co., New Orleans, La.....	39
Wm. Cooper & Nephews.....	38
O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.....	39
Farke, Davis & Co., 87 West Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36

FEEDS

El Dorado Oil Works, 230 California St., San Francisco, Calif.....	34
Morris Feed Yards, Kansas City, Mo.....	35

HOTELS

Ben Lomond, Ogden, Utah.....	31
New Healy Hotel, Ogden, Utah.....	32
Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	33
Utah Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	31

MISCELLANEOUS

Iodine Educational Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.....	39
Landes & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35
Mt. States Tel. & Tel. Co.....	32
Paragon Printing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	39
Salt Lake Engraving Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	39
Peter Spraynozzle, c/o 509 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36
Jan Van Galen, Holland, Europe.....	33
Western Saddle Mfg. Co., 1651 Larimer, Denver, Colo.....	36

PACKERS

Swift & Co.....	1
-----------------	---

RANCHES

Box A, c/o National Wool Grower, Salt Lake.....	33
Box E, Sweetgrass, Montana.....	2
Walter Handley, Eureka, Nevada.....	2

STOCK YARDS

Chicago Union Stock Yards.....	Cover
Denver Union Stock Yards.....	Cover
Kansas City Stock Yards.....	37
Ogden Union Stock Yards.....	35
Omaha Union Stock Yards.....	Cover
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards.....	38

WOOL

Pacific Wool Growers, Portland, Ore.....	31
--	----

SHEEP

CORRIEDALES

Herbert T. Blood, 280 Santa Fe Drive, Denver.....	3
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....	3
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	3

CROSSBREDS

A. S. Johnson, Dillon, Mont.....	31
C. R. Tintinger Sheep Co., Cascade, Mont.....	2

EWES

Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....	3
A. S. Johnson, Dillon, Mont.....	31

HAMPSHIRE

Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....	3
-------------------------------------	---

RAMBOUILLETS

W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	2
W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	2
A. S. Johnson, Dillon, Mont.....	31
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	3
J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	3

ROMNEYS

Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....	3
-------------------------------------	---

SUPFOLKS

Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....	3
Utah-Colorado L. & L. S. Co., Craig, Colo.....	32

BREED ASSOCIATIONS

Alberta Suffolk, Carmanagay, Alta, Canada.....	32
American and Delaine Merino, Xenia, Ohio.....	2
American Corriedale, Laramie, Wyo.....	3
American Hampshire, Detroit, Mich.....	32
American Rambouillet, Marysville, Ohio.....	2
American Shropshire, Lafayette, Indiana.....	2
American Suffolk, Moscow, Idaho.....	2
National Corriedale, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.....	2
National Suffolk, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.....	32

Preventing Parasites In Farm Flocks

JULY 25th we lost the first lambs (two) from stomach worms that we have lost for many years. These lambs had been capsuled only 19 days previously. However, we had 400 head of ewes and lambs on a 25-acre pasture where we had very recently spread the entire haul of winter barn manure from our ewe quarters. After hauling the manure we had deluges of rain, over 10 inches in June, so that any extra worm cysts in the manure would be widely scattered to the grass. This pasture has been grazed in rotation with others for eight years—by sheep exclusively.

We weaned and capsuled both ewes and lambs and have them going well again. Local markets and country buyers already are knocking on the quality of the lamb crop offered so far. The season has been excessively wet, extra favorable to survival and migration of worm cysts on pastures. I think all Ohio sheep raisers should treat their flocks not later than the last of May (better earlier) to destroy what might be called the "first brood" of worms.

Hosts of corn belt lambs pick up worms in a moderate number early in the season, sufficient numbers to sap sharply into the vitality of the animal and put a heavy brake on its bloom and growth. If the lambs don't actually take to dying it is OK, OK, OK—but nevertheless they become shaky, pale skinned, scoury in spots, away below par.

Any lay sheep raiser or scientist who will study the number of worm eggs in dung samples weekly, beginning in early spring, is bound to find that whatever worm-infested state he resides in there is a time in early summer that the count of eggs takes a furious jump—UP! This evidently is when the second and third generation of worms have arrived at laying age, allowing around 18 days from hatching to laying ages. Six weeks earlier than the "paperskin" stage of a sick or dead lamb is none too early for the first treatment if a man goes in for a really smart extermination regime with his busy worm crop Delaware, Ohio G. P. Williams